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HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1930. 叁拜禮 日伍月叁年卅百九仟壹英

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after DECEMBER 6th, 1929, until Further Notice (all previous  
Time Tables cancelled).

#### UP TRAINS

| STATIONS        | No. 1<br>A.M. | No. 2<br>A.M. | No. 3<br>A.M. | No. 4<br>A.M. | No. 5<br>A.M. | No. 6<br>A.M. | No. 7<br>A.M. | No. 8<br>A.M. | No. 9<br>A.M. | No. 10<br>A.M. | No. 11<br>A.M. | No. 12<br>M. | No. 1<br>P.M. | No. 2<br>P.M. | No. 3<br>P.M. | No. 4<br>P.M. | No. 5<br>P.M. | No. 6<br>P.M. | No. 7<br>P.M. | No. 8<br>P.M. | No. 9<br>P.M. | No. 10<br>P.M. | No. 11<br>P.M. | No. 12<br>M. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Kowloon Dep.    | 6.40          | 8.05          | 8.30          | 9.05          | 10.00         | 10.10         | 11.15         | 12.15         | 1.15          | 2.15           | 3.15           | 4.15         | 5.15          | 6.15          | 7.15          | 8.15          | 9.15          | 10.15         | 11.15         | 12.15         | 1.15          | 2.15           | 3.15           | 4.15         |
| Yauwatt Dep.    | 6.48          | 8.13          | 8.38          | 9.13          | 10.08         | 10.18         | 11.23         | 12.23         | 1.23          | 2.23           | 3.23           | 4.23         | 5.23          | 6.23          | 7.23          | 8.23          | 9.23          | 10.23         | 11.23         | 12.23         | 1.23          | 2.23           | 3.23           | 4.23         |
| Shatin Dep.     | 7.01          | 8.26          | 8.51          | 9.26          | 10.21         | 10.31         | 11.36         | 12.36         | 1.36          | 2.36           | 3.36           | 4.36         | 5.36          | 6.36          | 7.36          | 8.36          | 9.36          | 10.36         | 11.36         | 12.36         | 1.36          | 2.36           | 3.36           | 4.36         |
| Taipei Dep.     | 7.15          | 8.40          | 9.05          | 9.40          | 10.35         | 10.45         | 11.50         | 12.50         | 1.50          | 2.50           | 3.50           | 4.50         | 5.50          | 6.50          | 7.50          | 8.50          | 9.50          | 10.50         | 11.50         | 12.50         | 1.50          | 2.50           | 3.50           | 4.50         |
| Market Dep.     | 7.20          | 8.45          | 9.10          | 9.45          | 10.40         | 10.50         | 11.55         | 12.55         | 1.55          | 2.55           | 3.55           | 4.55         | 5.55          | 6.55          | 7.55          | 8.55          | 9.55          | 10.55         | 11.55         | 12.55         | 1.55          | 2.55           | 3.55           | 4.55         |
| Fanning Dep.    | 7.30          | 8.55          | 9.20          | 9.55          | 10.50         | 11.00         | 12.05         | 13.05         | 2.05          | 3.05           | 4.05           | 5.05         | 6.05          | 7.05          | 8.05          | 9.05          | 10.05         | 11.05         | 12.05         | 1.05          | 2.05          | 3.05           | 4.05           | 5.05         |
| Shung Shui Dep. | 7.45          | 9.10          | 9.35          | 10.10         | 11.05         | 11.15         | 12.20         | 13.20         | 2.20          | 3.20           | 4.20           | 5.20         | 6.20          | 7.20          | 8.20          | 9.20          | 10.20         | 11.20         | 12.20         | 1.20          | 2.20          | 3.20           | 4.20           | 5.20         |
| Shum Chun Arr.  | 7.41          | 9.06          | 9.31          | 10.06         | 11.01         | 11.11         | 12.16         | 13.16         | 2.16          | 3.16           | 4.16           | 5.16         | 6.16          | 7.16          | 8.16          | 9.16          | 10.16         | 11.16         | 12.16         | 1.16          | 2.16          | 3.16           | 4.16           | 5.16         |
| Canton Arr.     | 7.43          | 9.08          | 9.33          | 10.08         | 11.03         | 11.13         | 12.18         | 13.18         | 2.18          | 3.18           | 4.18           | 5.18         | 6.18          | 7.18          | 8.18          | 9.18          | 10.18         | 11.18         | 12.18         | 1.18          | 2.18          | 3.18           | 4.18           | 5.18         |

#### DOWN TRAINS

| STATIONS        | No. 1<br>A.M. | No. 2<br>A.M. | No. 3<br>A.M. | No. 4<br>A.M. | No. 5<br>A.M. | No. 6<br>A.M. | No. 7<br>A.M. | No. 8<br>A.M. | No. 9<br>A.M. | No. 10<br>A.M. | No. 11<br>A.M. | No. 12<br>M. | No. 1<br>P.M. | No. 2<br>P.M. | No. 3<br>P.M. | No. 4<br>P.M. | No. 5<br>P.M. | No. 6<br>P.M. | No. 7<br>P.M. | No. 8<br>P.M. | No. 9<br>P.M. | No. 10<br>P.M. | No. 11<br>P.M. | No. 12<br>M. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Canton Dep.     | 8.10          | 9.35          | 10.00         | 10.35         | 11.10         | 11.45         | 12.20         | 1.00          | 1.35          | 2.10           | 2.45           | 3.20         | 4.00          | 4.35          | 5.10          | 5.45          | 6.20          | 7.00          | 7.35          | 8.10          | 8.45          | 9.20           | 9.55           | 10.30        |
| Shum Chun Dep.  | 8.17          | 9.42          | 10.07         | 10.42         | 11.17         | 11.52         | 12.27         | 1.07          | 1.42          | 2.17           | 2.52           | 3.27         | 4.07          | 4.42          | 5.17          | 5.52          | 6.27          | 7.07          | 7.42          | 8.17          | 8.52          | 9.27           | 10.02          | 10.37        |
| Shung Shui Dep. | 8.24          | 9.49          | 10.14         | 10.49         | 11.24         | 11.59         | 12.34         | 1.14          | 1.49          | 2.24           | 2.59           | 3.34         | 4.14          | 4.49          | 5.24          | 5.59          | 6.34          | 7.14          | 7.49          | 8.24          | 8.59          | 9.34           | 10.09          | 10.44        |
| Market Dep.     | 8.30          | 9.55          | 10.20         | 10.55         | 11.30         | 12.05         | 12.40         | 1.20          | 1.55          | 2.30           | 3.05           | 3.40         | 4.20          | 4.55          | 5.30          | 6.05          | 6.40          | 7.20          | 7.55          | 8.30          | 9.05          | 9.40           | 10.15          | 10.50        |
| Taipei Dep.     | 8.40          | 10.05         | 10.30         | 11.05         | 11.40         | 12.15         | 12.50         | 1.30          | 2.05          | 2.40           | 3.15           | 3.50         | 4.30          | 5.05          | 5.40          | 6.15          | 6.50          | 7.30          | 8.05          | 8.40          | 9.15          | 9.50           | 10.25          | 11.00        |
| Shatin Dep.     | 8.53          | 10.18         | 10.43         | 11.18         | 11.53         | 12.28         | 13.03         | 1.43          | 2.18          | 2.53           | 3.28           | 4.03         | 4.43          | 5.18          | 5.53          | 6.28          | 7.03          | 7.38          | 8.13          | 8.48          | 9.23          | 9.58           | 10.33          | 11.08        |
| Yauwatt Dep.    | 9.01          | 10.26         | 10.51         | 11.26         | 12.01         | 12.36         | 13.11         | 1.51          | 2.26          | 3.01           | 3.36           | 4.11         | 4.51          | 5.26          | 6.01          | 6.36          | 7.11          | 7.46          | 8.21          | 8.56          | 9.31          | 10.06          | 10.41          | 11.16        |
| Kowloon Arr.    | 9.03          | 10.28         | 10.53         | 11.28         | 12.03         | 12.38         | 13.13         | 1.53          | 2.28          | 3.03           | 3.38           | 4.13         | 4.53          | 5.28          | 6.03          | 6.38          | 7.13          | 7.48          | 8.23          | 8.58          | 9.33          | 10.08          | 10.43          | 11.18        |

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Note.—All Steamboat Company's Steamers are fitted with Wireless.

## HOUSE MADE OF GLASS.

### AMERICAN ARCHITECT'S PLANS.

#### MODERNIST ATTEMPT TO SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEMS.

(UNITED PRESS.)

New York.—Pictures have been published here, of the architect's perspective of the glass apartment-house which Frank Lloyd Wright, designer of the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, proposes to erect on lower Manhattan Island.

In a statement of his plans made in Chicago last October Mr. Wright said the first of these extraordinary structures would begin to rise "early in 1930," but the latest authentic information indicates that the date of construction has been deferred.

#### Inverted Pyramid.

Mr. Wright describes the building as "an inverted pyramid of glass, copper and reinforced concrete." As the drawing shows it will rise eighteen stories, with a two-story pent-house. The structure will have walls of clear, heavy plate-glass, concrete floors, and balconies or parapets of copper. It will contain no structural steel, the whole building being hung on a core of concrete retaining walls, shown projecting at the top of the accompanying drawing.

Each of the buildings—four are planned—will contain thirty-six duplex apartments, each of which, by a scientific arrangement, will be equivalent to an average five-room apartment.

Mr. Wright has said he plans to design the interior decorations himself, the furniture probably being constructed of steel adding emphasis to the first few details. Heavy drapes will be employed to give the tenants desired privacy.

#### Protecting a Genius.

Mr. Wright's announcement of the "glass house" plan, which

caused no end of a rumpus in the ranks of conservative architects, followed closely upon his incorporation by a group of Chicago businessmen last summer. It was said these men, all wealthy friends of the architect, had taken such an unusual step "to save a genius from wrecking himself." The incorporation papers called for \$50,000 preferred stock with one Emmanuel C. Kroon holding the common stock. The architect himself holds no stock in the incorporated body.

The American public has read much more about Mr. Wright's unfortunate love affairs than of his outstanding work as an architect, but Europeans have written and published books concerning his accomplishments. He built the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. He is the modernist of modernists now, with his plan to erect apartment-houses constructed of glass, held together by a central core of reinforced concrete, doing away altogether with the familiar steel framework and the heavy walls of stone, brick, or concrete.

Mr. Wright first outlined his revolutionary plan in every detail at a luncheon in the Central Park Casino last fall of the American Union of Decorative Artists and Craftsmen. He was introduced to those present by Raymond Hood, the architect (called modern himself) distinguished for his design for the American Radiator Building, which faces Bryant Park. At the speakers' table were, among others, Josef Urban, Arthur Garfield Hays, Leo Simons and Paul T. Frankl, and other guests included Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, G. Macculloch Miller, Robert Schey, Richardson Wright, M. D. C. Crawford, Sydney Blumenthal and Sheldon Cheney.

The architect did not go deeply into his radical departure, but soon after his return to Chicago he furnished the first few details. "These glass structures," he said, "will be built around a concrete core running through the centre of them, the whole resting on a concrete base set in bedrock."

"As the building is carried upward small abutments will be con-

structed, giving the whole the overlapping appearance. This idea is to be carried out because the higher the building the more valuable the space. From the central core of the building shelves or floors will extend, and over these shelves the glass and copper shell will be constructed. The utmost in air and lighting conditions will be obtained."

#### Glass Houses Not Cheap.

Mr. Wright estimates the cost of each building at \$400,000. He plans to fabricate the building wholly within a shop, save for the pouring of the concrete base and core. By varying the colour and transparency of the glass individual tastes may be suited. All furnishings, as far as practicable, will be built in.

Every apartment is a duplex. The living-room carries through both floors. It is marked by the copper parapets in the accompanying perspective. The bedroom stories, projecting in concrete balconies, are set in a continuous steel truss cantilevered at an angle, so that on the inside this story forms a balcony across the living-room. Openings follow the struts of the truss.

#### Keeping Out Rain.

The panes of plate glass—of the type which are said to admit the ultra-violet rays of the sun—are so arranged that panels of the wall may become open windows at the tenant's will. To avoid torrents of water on the glass in heavy rains every successive apartment will project out slightly beyond that below it, making the building somewhat larger at the top. Although every apartment will have two sizable balconies, each is cut off from the direct view of its neighbours.

Mr. Wright contends that these glass buildings will be beautiful "because beauty is something that is structurally true," and that they will not only afford their tenants light and sunbines, but will let sunshine, light, and air into the streets. The question as to whether they can be properly heated remains to be answered.

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## LOCAL MAPS

Peak District,  
Kowloon,  
Victoria,  
New Territories.

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Where to have Tiffin  
To-day.

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### MENU.

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Roast Leg of Veal and Ham  
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Hors D'oeuvres - 60 cts.

To-day's Tiffin - \$1.35.

1.—Scotch Broth.

2.—Fried Fish, French Potatoes

3.—Pan Ke Kai Fan

4.—Cauliflower au Gratin

5.—Roast Saddle of Lamb,  
Mint Sauce

6.—Cold Ox-tongue, Potato Salad

7.—Roast Potatoes

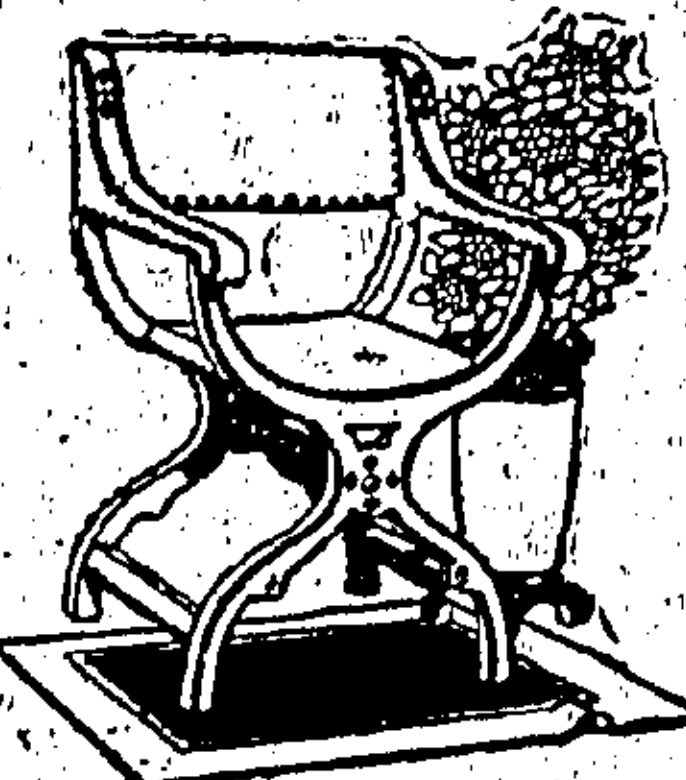
8.—Boiled Potatoes

9.—Hashed Brown

10.—Green Peas

11.—Suet Pudding, Custard Sauce

12.—Fruit 13.—Tea 14.—Coffee



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## Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.  
(March 5.)

Ash Wednesday.

King's College: Prize Giving, 11 a.m.

Fanning Hunt and Race Club: Hounds Meet at Kennels, 3.45 p.m.

Hockey: Club v. H.K.S.R.A., U.S.R.C. ground, 8 p.m.

Lawn Tennis, Open Singles.

Old Alleynian Dinner, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Taming of the Shrew."

World Theatre: "Love" and at 2.30 and 7.15, "The Winning Daughter" (Chinese film).

Star Theatre: "Nervous Wreck."

Majestic Theatre: "The Private Life of Helen of Troy."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Vancouver, B.C., and via Siberia (Empress of Asia), 10 a.m.

Thursday.  
(March 6.)

Lammerts Auction: Household Furniture and Silver Ware, 2.30 p.m.

H.K. Horticultural Society: Annual Flower Show, City Hall, 3 to 7 p.m.

Lecture: "Modern Architecture" by Mr. C. E. Moore, A.M.I., Struct. E., University, 5.15 p.m.

Helena May Musical, 5.30 p.m.

H.K. Football Referees Association: Monthly Meeting, 5.30 p.m.

Lawn Tennis, Open Singles.

Queen's Theatre: "Taming of the Shrew."

World Theatre: "Love" and at 2.30 and 7.15, "The Winning Daughter" (Chinese film).

Star Theatre: "Caught in the Fog."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: London via Straits, parcels only (Sarpedon). Outward: Europe via Victoria, B.C. (Protesilaus), 10.30 a.m.

Friday.  
(March 7.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting: Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Lammerts Auction: Valuable Postage Stamps, 5.15 p.m.

Hockey: Club v. University II, King's Park, 8 p.m.

Lawn Tennis Tournament, S.P.C.A. Masked Ball, Peninsula Hotel, 8 p.m.

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## SHAREHOLDERS CENSURE DIRECTORS.

### STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S BUSINESS METHODS.

#### RESOLUTION CARRIED TO REVISE "FARMING-OUT" SYSTEM.

#### SIR ROBERT HO TUNG IN DISAGREEMENT WITH CHAIRMAN.

#### POLL DEMANDED ON DECISION OF MEETING.

At the annual general meeting yesterday of the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, the adoption of the report and accounts was carried, but with the addition of an amendment, proposed by Mr. M. K. Lo and seconded by Mr. Fernandez, expressing strong disapproval of the conduct of the directors in regard to the report. The amendment stated that the action of the directors was calculated to mislead shareholders, and to prejudice them in regard to any action they might have taken in regard to the position of the directorate of the Company.

Chief interest centred, however, in the extraordinary general meeting, which followed. Sir Robert Ho Tung moved a resolution urging the advisability of cancelling the present arrangement, whereby the Chinese freight and passenger business was farmed out to one person, practically without calling for competitive tenders. Sir Robert was of opinion that the Company was thereby losing its independence.

The Chairman, replied that the Company had done well under the present system, and strongly condemned the change proposed by Sir Robert Ho Tung.

After a somewhat heated discussion, Sir Robert's resolution was carried by 34 votes to 22.

### FULL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Supporting the Chairman were the following:—Mr. J. H. Little, Mr. R. K. Batchelor, Mr. J. M. Alves, Mr. R. E. Coxon, Mr. J. P. Warren (Directors), Mr. John Arnold (Secretary) and the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (Solicitor for the Company).

Shareholders present were the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Messrs. J. D. Bush, C. B. Brown, Chan Chow, Cheng Ching Po, S. M. Churn, N. V. A. Croucher, J. D. Danby, R. A. Dastur, En Lung Tse, W. E. Van Eps, M. Fernandez, John Fleming, W. M. Gittins, L. S. Greenhill, Ho Po Sang, Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Messrs. Ho Kom Tong, Ho Wing, Kwan Yau Kwong, B. J. Lacom, Lai Fong, Paul Laufer, Li Tse Fong, Lo Man Hin, Lo Man Kam, H. Lo, Lo Man Wai, Lo Cheung Shiu, Lo Kai Hong, Lo Man Pan, Luk Pak To, Mok Wing U, E. E. d'Almada Remedios, T. H. R. Shaw, K. S. Smith, H. Seth, She Chun Sun, Sek Lam Wong, P. M. N. da Silva, Soo Pui Chen, Tai Tung Pui, Tang Ching, Tong Hau, Man and Wong Ping Shun.

#### CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

##### YEAR 1929 REVIEWED.

After the Secretary had read the minutes of the previous meeting and the notice convening the present one, the Chairman, Mr. C. Gordon S. Mackie said:—

Net profit for the year under review, after deducting cost of repairs to steamers and wharves, depreciation, interest on overdraft and directors and auditors fees amounts to \$106,797.27 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account, viz., \$38,600.83, making the total sum available for appropriation \$145,398.10.

Your directors have pleasure in recommending payment of a dividend of \$1.50 per share, absorbing \$120,000, payment of a bonus to office staff amounting to \$4,175 and that the balance of \$19,123.10 be carried forward to a new account.

Your fleet and property have been maintained in first class condition.

##### The Sui Tai Fire.

Turning to the balance sheet, under liabilities you will observe that insurance and underwriting account shows a net reduction of \$17,650.17, due to debiting this account with a proportion of the loss sustained through the fire on the Sui Tai in August 1929, the bulk of which was, however, recovered from Underwriters. Under Pension and Provident Funds you will have noticed that the Office Staff Provident Fund has this year been omitted from the balance sheet which has been done at the suggestion of your auditors, who advise that as this fund is held by the Company under deed of trust for the staff it is preferable that it should be kept distinct from the Company's accounts.

On the assets side of the balance sheet the value of the fleet has been written up by an amount of \$64,000, on account of reconditioning the Sui Tai subsequent to the fire, and depreciation has been provided for on the usual scale. Special repairs, in the nature of capital expenditure, to the Canton Steamers Wharf at Hong Kong account for the sum of \$15,000 added to wharves and moorings. Investments in shares in public companies stand at \$635,146.50 as against \$601,431 in the previous balance sheet but the difference is merely due to the omission from this year's balance

sheet of securities held in trust for the Office Staff Provident Fund, which I have already referred to, and there is actually an appreciation in value of the Company's investments as at December 31, 1929, amounting to \$13,183.50.

It is satisfactory to note an improvement in the cash position, the credit balance with the Bank at the end of the year being \$13,009.40 as against an overdraft on December 31, 1929, of \$59,606.81.

##### Farming Out Chinese Business.

Trade on the Company's routes during the year has been steady and a practically uninterrupted service to and from Canton and Macao has been maintained. For the first six months of the year results compared favourably with preceding normal years but since July the political situation in the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and the resulting trade depression has led to tonnage trading on the West River being diverted to Canton resulting in lower rates both for cargo and passengers. I am pleased to say, however, that indications at present point to a reduction in competitive tonnage in the near future, if the Directors' policy as regards farming out the Chinese freight and passenger business is continued.

With these remarks, Gentlemen, I have now to propose that the report and statement of accounts, as presented, be adopted, that a dividend of \$1.50 per share, and a bonus to office staff of \$4,175, be paid, and that the sum of \$19,123.10 be carried forward to next year's account.

When this resolution has been seconded I shall be pleased to reply to the best of my ability to any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. N. V. A. Croucher: I beg to second the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

##### MR. M. K. LO'S QUERY.

Mr. M. K. Lo: I beg to rise to propose an amendment to your resolution as to the adoption of the report and account so far as the report is concerned. Before I put the resolution I should like to ask whether the communication that my firm received from Mr. Shenton, holds good and that there is an alleged mistake in the report of the directors? The report signed by you, sir, as Chairman says: "During the year Messrs. T. G. Weall, C. Gordon Mackie and A. B. Stewart resigned from the board and Messrs. J. P. Warren, M. T. Johnson, R. E. Coxon, M. K. Lo, and J. H. Little were invited to join the Board. These appointments require the confirmation of the shareholders of this meeting." I would like to know whether you propose to act on the report?

The Chairman: It is not proposed to act on that report as we have taken legal advice and ascertained it is quite unnecessary to have the appointment of these directors confirmed at this meeting.

##### THE AMENDMENT.

##### MR. LO'S CONDEMNATION OF THE BOARD.

Mr. Lo: I have an amendment to propose on the resolution as to the adoption of the Report and Accounts so far as the Report is concerned. My resolution reads as follows:—

"1. That as regards the report of the directors, this meeting adopts same but with an expression of the shareholders' strong

disapproval of the conduct of the directors in regard to the Report for the following reasons:—

(a) This Report bears the signature of the Chairman of the Directors in which it is definitely stated that the appointment of the several directors therein named would require the confirmation of this meeting.

(b) Such course is in accordance with the practice of the Company for at least 15 years.

(c) That the Chairman of the Directors saw fit on Saturday, March 1, at about noon, to make the following communication through Messrs. Deacons, the Company's Solicitors, to Messrs. Lo and Lo, solicitors for certain shareholders:—

"We have been requested by the Chairman of the Company to inform you that there is a misstatement in the report of the Board of Directors. The report under the heading 'Directors,' states that the appointment of Messrs. J. P. Warren, M. T. Johnson, R. E. Coxon, M. K. Lo, and J. H. Little as Directors require confirmation.

We have advised the Company that under the Articles of Association such confirmation is not necessary and consequently the appointments will not be placed before the Company in General Meeting for confirmation, and this, of course, also applies to the appointment of Mr. C. Gordon Mackie."

"That such action, as revealed in Messrs. Deacons' communication, is calculated to mislead shareholders and to prejudice them in regard to any action they might, but for such report, have taken in regard to the composition of the directorate of the Company."

I propose to say very little further in support of this resolution because it speaks for itself. I am not concerned with the question as to whether or not the Articles of Association do or do not provide for the necessity of the confirmation. I assume that under the Articles confirmation is not necessary. But the whole point is that shareholders must necessarily place their trust upon written statements of directors. When they saw that, according to the directors' report, appointment of certain directors requires confirmation, they would proceed to act in a certain manner whereas, had no such statement appeared, they might have taken some entirely different steps.

I beg formally to move the above resolution.

#### CRITICISM OF THE ACCOUNTS.

##### MR. FERNANDEZ SUPPORTS AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. Fernandez, in seconding the amendment, said:—I would like to make a few remarks on the statement of accounts of your Board to the shareholders. I will deal with the assets first.

Now look at the item "Investment" shares at market value of \$635,146.50. These shares cost the Company \$490,062.50, and appreciation in value on December 31, 1929, \$145,084.00, making a total of \$635,146.50. Some of the local companies show the cost prices of their investments on the assets side, with a footnote of the market value for information only, thus obviating the necessity of making the difference of "Appreciation in value" \$145,084.00 as an "Investment Fluctuation Account" on the

liability side of the balance sheet. The present system shows the uncertainty of this "liquid asset." There was a very wide fluctuation in the last two years. During the year 1929, the Company's market value of shares depreciated \$15,247.03 and appreciated \$112,098.35 in the previous year. If cost price is shown, there ought to be no depreciation except market value at footnote.

The item "Cash at Bank" \$13,009.40, to own sundry creditors \$100,938.43, and to borrow another \$124,175, to pay dividends and bonus to office staff is not considered good finance. The Company's position is not sound financially and it would be imprudent to incur this liability of over three lakhs. It would have been much better for your board, instead of pledging your investments to raise money to pay the dividend, to utilise the profit in writing off a larger amount for depreciation of steamers and to make further provision in your "Equalisation of Dividend Fund," which at the present moment only amounts to 62 cents per share, so as to consolidate your position in order to meet the new competitor, viz. Venezia, now on the Canton run. Nevertheless, I say a few words with regard to the liabilities.

The items "Insurance" \$420,881.14 and "Equalisation of Dividend Fund" \$50,000 equal to \$470,881.14 represent reserves with insufficient tangible assets to meet same, unless you mortgage some of your steamers, i.e.:

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Investments Account    | \$835,146.50 |
| Less Sundry Creditors  | \$100,938.43 |
| Less Floating Pensions | 142,870.40   |
| Less Shares Pensions   | 7,864.00     |
| Less Dividends, 1929   | 124,175.00   |
|                        | 465,965.83   |

represent surplus available ..... \$369,280.67 or a deficiency of 101,600.47

against above reserves of ..... \$470,881.14

##### Profit and Loss Account.

I will now deal with the Profit and Loss Account.

The net earnings of steamers were not specified separately in the item of income \$321,024.74, so it was impossible to find out the exact figures. On the other hand we know the expenses:—

Repairs to steamers, etc. \$116,938.91  
Depreciation of steamers 90,730.00

Making a total of ..... \$207,668.91

The amount written off for depreciation \$90,730 on the values of the steamers \$1,371,250 represents 6.61 per cent, which is quite inadequate owing to the age of the various steamers. "You have not written off a larger amount or increased the equalisation of Dividend Fund because, if you had done so, you would have wiped off the greater part of the past year profits derived mainly from investments and rents. I would like to amplify that profits from investment returns should be given in the form of a bonus as is usually done by other public companies apart from dividends derived from earnings of steamers; otherwise, shareholders may deceive themselves in thinking that their steamers are earning good dividends which was not the case. As it stands, it looks as if the steamers were run at a slight loss during the past year.

My contention is that the "steamers' net earnings" received from the Company, apart from the Company's independent "steamers' net earnings," do not cover the expenses of repairs, etc. and depreciation which amounted to \$207,668.91. By reducing "depreciation," the profit on "steamers' net earnings" could be increased. I do not think the Company made money on running the steamers last year. The payment of the dividend and bonus to staff \$124,175 by borrowed money is unjustified, as the net profit \$106,797.27 was mainly income obtained from investments and rents. It is customary, as a matter of courtesy, to apportion a day prior to the meeting of what I intend to speak, but in this instance I did not do so because I am not asking any questions which require replies. I simply criticize the balance sheet as it is presented to the shareholders at this meeting.

##### AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and was adopted by 5 votes, there being 29 votes in favour of it as against 23.

##### Sir Robert Ho Tung Made a Director.

Messrs. J. M. Alves and R. E. Coxon were re-elected to the Board of Directors on the proposal of Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, seconded by Mr. J. D. Danby.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Li Tse Fong and Mr. M. K. Lo were also elected directors on the proposal of Mr. J. P. Braga, seconded by Mr. Tai Tung Pui.

Mr. Lo Kai Hong proposed that Messrs. Linstead & Davis and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors for the year at a remuneration of \$1,000 each per annum. This was seconded by Mr. Mok Wing U and carried unanimously.

## EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

### CHINESE SHAREHOLDERS AND FARMING OUT SYSTEM.

#### COMPETITION PREFERRED.

After the annual meeting those present continued at an extraordinary general meeting convened for the purpose of considering the general policy of the Company in regard to the farming-out of the Chinese freight and passenger business of its steamers.

Sir Robert Ho Tung proposed the following resolutions:—

(a)—That the policy of the renewal of the farming-out of the Chinese freight and passenger business of the Company's steamers to the same farmer, in view of the fact that the farmer is himself a competitor of the Company's business, is prejudicial to the interests of the Company; and

(b)—That accordingly the directors be and are hereby notified that it is the wishes of the shareholders of this Company that the directors should abandon the said policy and should adopt a new policy of either giving preference, as far as possible to a non-competitive tenderer, for the farming contract, or run its steamers on its account.

#### SIR ROBERT HO TUNG.

##### VIEWS AS TO COMPANY'S INTERESTS.

Sir Robert Ho Tung said:—In rising to propose the resolution standing in my name on the agenda, I feel I can be very brief, because I have taken the liberty of addressing to you all a circular letter, in which I have endeavoured to set out the history of the matter which culminated in my having felt compelled to resign from my position as a director of this company, which I had held for over 15 years, and in the resignations of Messrs. Li Tse Fong and M. K. Lo from their positions as directors.

Gentlemen, as most of you know, I am an ardent advocate of peace, and my desire for peace has but increased with my age—now of over three score years. You will realise that, nothing but an impelling and compelling sense of duty could have driven me to take a step which had the effect of severing my long relationship with the directorate of the company, and which has entailed on me worry and anxiety which my indifferent health can so ill bear. I hope therefore you will believe me when I say that I had no other interest in view than that of the shareholders of the company, and I have done what I did because of my conviction that the continued policy of the company is detrimental to its interest, and that it is imperative for the welfare of the company that a radical change should be made.

Since I have issued my circular letter, I am glad to say that many shareholders of different nationalities have signified their approval of my views and have given to me proxies, which, including those of my own holding, represent 47,293 shares out of the total of 80,000 shares of the company, or in other words, a substantial majority of the entire shareholding of the Company, and I should imagine an overwhelming majority in the representation at this meeting. These shares do not include those of shareholders residing in Europe and elsewhere, to whom, because of the shortness of time, I have not been able to forward my circular letter. (Applause.)

##### A Powerful Competitor.

I hope and believe that, if you will signify your approval of the resolution which I propose, the company and other interested parties will be able to work, not in suicidal competition, but upon some mutually satisfactory understanding. All we ask is that the company should be captain of its own ships and master of its own destiny. We want to live and let live. We, at any rate, are not going to initiate a freight war. We stand for peace. (Applause.) But if other interested parties would not permit us to conduct our business as to extricate the company from its present position, which has to depend for its future prosperity, and indeed its existence, upon a powerful competitor, whose strength goes on increasing from year to year, I, for one, say that to preserve peace at such a price is unthinkable. (Applause.) And were the company to do so its future would be hopeless.

It may be a little melodramatic to refer to the Great War when our minds are centred upon the more mundane problem of business and dividends, but some words from a speech made by Mr. Lloyd George at the Queen's Hall in September, 1914, often come to my mind. On this question they served to help me to reach the conclusion at which I have arrived, and with your permission I would like to quote them to you:—

##### A Sheltered Valley.

"May I tell you in a simple parable what I think this war is doing for us? I know a valley in North Wales, between the mountains and the sea. It is a beautiful valley, snug, comfortable, sheltered by the mountains from all the bitter blasts. But it is very enervating, and I remember how the boys were in the habit of climbing the hill above the village to have a glimpse of the great mountains in the distance, and to be stimulated and freshened by the breezes which came from the hillsides, and by the spectacle of their grandeur."

We have been living in a sheltered valley for generations. We have been too comfortable and too indulgent, many perhaps too selfish, and the stern hand of fate has scourged us to an elevation where we can see the everlasting things that matter for a nation—the great peaks we had forgotten of honour, duty, patriotism, and, clad in glittering white, the towering pinnacle of sacrifice pointing like a rugged finger to heaven. We shall descend into the valleys again, but as long as the men and women of this generation last, they will carry in their hearts the image of these mighty peaks whose foundations are not shaken, though Europe rock and sway in the convulsion of a great war."

Even in commercial life may there not be some everlasting things that matter for a company? Are there, too, not the great peaks of courage and independence, capacity to endure, and if need be, to suffer, and above all, refusal to be bullied and to take kicks lying down? (Loud applause.)

Gentlemen, this occasion will be historic in the annals of this company. For good or evil, your decision to-day will have a far-reaching effect upon the company's destiny. I know I need not ask you to think hard, to deliberate calmly, and to vote in accordance with your own convictions. (Applause.)

Mr. Li Tse Fong seconded the resolution.

#### CIRCULAR TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The following explanation of his view of the situation was sent by Sir Robert Ho Tung to shareholders prior to the meeting, in the form of a printed circular:—

"The farming system, which will be referred to later, was started some 11 years ago. Prior to this time the Company ran its steamers on its own, employing an office comprador and the usual Chinese staff on board.

About 11 years ago the practice was started of farming out the Chinese freight and passenger business to an outsider, the Company retaining control of its ships and running them. Mr. Woo Hay Tong became the first farmer.

Ever since, with each renewing contract, Mr. Woo has been awarded the farm. At first there were several outside tenders, but gradually, with each new term, and it was known that the Company would prefer Mr. Woo, fewer and fewer tenders were received. Last year there was only one outside tender, and the same as regards this year.

Mr. Woo appeared to have made good profits out of the farming with which, naturally—and no fair-minded business man can blame him—he gradually built up and consolidated his position as a shipowner. Out of the profit, he thus made, he founded the Tung On Steamship Company, and built the s.s. "Tung On" and "Sai On," which of course constitute a direct opposition and competition to the Company's steamers.

Year after year I pointed out to the Board the ultimate implication of their policy, namely, that the Company would increasingly have to depend on Mr. Woo.

Sometimes when the question of having a new tender arose the directors would decide giving Mr. Woo the continuance of the farming contract on the ground that, having proved himself satisfactory to the Company in the past years, he should be given the preference. Other considerations in favour of a competitive tenderer, and incidentally, more beneficial to the shareholders, do not appear to have the predilection for Mr. Woo. Sometimes this preference would be based on the ground that it would be dangerous and threatening to the Company to contemplate any "split" and a freight war with him. In vain I attempted to point out that if Mr. Woo were in such a strong position then he must be in an increasingly stronger position with the lapse of years, until ultimately it would be so impregnable that the Company's independent existence would be placed at the mercy of its own farmer.

##### "To Explode a Fallacy."

Last year, in order to explode what I considered to be a fallacy, namely, that no outsider would venture to tender with Mr. Woo in the field, I personally offered to take the farming contract myself by paying 5 per cent. more than the tender (whatever the amount might be) received from Mr. Woo; but as I made this offer as a test of my theory and in the absolute conviction that I was right and the directors wrong—a test that could not but prove beneficial to the Company—I left it to the directors whether to accept it or not. In proof of the correctness of my attitude it is interesting to emphasize the fact that the 5 per cent. increased

offer by me led to Mr. Woo's tender being increased by \$12,000 with a contingent clause that the Company would participate in half his profits when they exceeded 10 per cent. For this I was thanked by the Board.

Whilst on leave in North China in the month of October last I wrote confidentially to my colleagues suggesting—

(a) that the Company should run the Chinese freight and passenger side of its business on its own account; or, alternatively,

(b) outside tenders should be encouraged.

Neither of these suggestions was adopted.

Subsequent to my return and after a great deal of discussion, a majority of the directors agreed to call for outside tenders. Two tenders were received, one from Mr. Hung Tse Yee, and the other from Mr. Woo. Mr. Woo's tender was strictly not a tender at all because, whilst he offered to continue the farming contract on certain terms, he stipulated that it should be suspended if the s.s. "Venezia" should be put on the run, and further that the hire money was to be "adjusted" every year. The amount of security Mr. Woo put up for the performance of the contract was to be the same as before, i.e., \$200,000 for both the Canton and Macao lines.

##### Mr. Woo's Strong Position.

I frankly admit that I took a lot of trouble in persuading various gentlemen to send in tenders. I succeeded with one but only after great difficulty, as all predicted that their tender, however attractive, would not be accepted. They felt that it was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Woo would be awarded the new contract. The gentleman whom I succeeded in persuading to tender is Mr. Hung, to whom I even offered financial assistance, as I regard an outside tender to be so important. Subsequently Mr. Hung's tender was increased by \$24,000 a year—\$12,000 in respect of the Canton and the same amount for the Macao line.

When these two tenders were before the Board it was adjourned to the next day for an analysis of the figures to be made and it was again adjourned. When the Board met it was announced that Mr. Hung would even make a further increase and I also agreed personally to guarantee Mr. Hung to the extent of \$500,000, so that with the security (either in shares or title deeds) which Mr. Hung agreed to put up amounting to \$200,000, the total amount of security would be \$1,000,000. Even on the figures of Mr. Hung's original tender they were slightly better than Mr. Woo's for the first year and \$12,000 better for the second and third years.

It should be emphasized and repeated that strictly there was only one tender before the Board, namely, Mr. Hung's, as Mr. Woo did not send in any tender in accordance with the printed requirements. His tender took the form of a letter containing proposals which were contingent. However, the majority of the directors once more decided to ignore Mr. Hung's tender, and to negotiate with Mr. Woo with a view to getting an increase from him and to award the contract to him. It will thus be seen that the principle underlying the advantage of sealed tenders is defeated and provides yet another proof in substantiation of the discouragement of outside tenders.

I should like here to pause and to point out that if I had not succeeded in inducing Mr. Hung to tender the Company would have no alternative but to accept Mr. Woo's terms, unattractive as they were, and in years to come, and unless the policy of the Company were altered, it is impossible to see how anyone would venture to tender.

##### Mr. M. K. Lo's Support.

At the first meeting of the Board regarding the tenders, namely, on the 18th November, 1929, Mr. M. K. Lo made the following statement to the Board:—"Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Li Tse Fong and I have very anxiously considered the whole question of the tender, which is now before the Board, and in relation to the future of the Company. Our deliberate view is that in the interests of the future of the Company it would be better to award the tender to an outsider rather than to the present farmer unless his tender shall be the highest. From previous discussions it should appear that this view is not shared by some of our colleagues."

"We realise that as directors we are more or less in the position of trustees for the shareholders of the Company, and we feel this matter to be of such fundamental importance that, if there shall be any difference amongst us as to whom the tender shall be awarded, this question should be referred to the views of the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting to be convened. We therefore request that in the absence of a unanimous decision of this Board, and irrespective of whether a majority decision should be against us or not, an extraordinary general meeting shall be forthwith convened. In any case should this Board as a whole decide this question, and should the majority decide to award the tender, we hereby give notice that we shall forthwith take the necessary steps to convene such

(Continued on Page 3.)



## SHAREHOLDERS CENSURE DIRECTORS.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

an extraordinary general meeting ourselves, and we therefore ask that, before a majority decision of this Board against our views, be carried into effect, a reasonable opportunity be given to call this extraordinary general meeting."

This subject was again deliberated at two subsequent meetings of the Board, viz., on the 20th and 25th November, respectively. The other directors refused to accept this suggestion, and persisted in their insistence which was carried by a majority of votes—to negotiate with Mr. Woo with a view to awarding the tender to him, and in consequence Mr. Li Tse Fong, Mr. M. K. Lo and I have resigned from our positions as directors.

Messrs. Deacons, on behalf of the Company, informed us on December 9, 1929, that the Requisition meeting would be held on December 23, 1929, at 8 p.m. On December 11, 1929, Messrs. Lo and I, on my behalf, replied to Messrs. Deacons noting the date of the Requisition meeting, and giving them notice of the Resolution which it was intended to be moved at such meeting.

## Efforts to Reach Compromise.

Since then it was suggested that an effort should be made to reach a compromise in order to avoid the necessity of an extraordinary meeting. Holding the strong opinion I did, and do, it was of course impossible for me to be a party to any arrangement which would be at variance with my views. But I was given to understand that the Company would consider the question of running the steamers on its own as an experiment for a certain period, under certain conditions. I was thereupon urged to consent to a postponement of the meeting in order that such negotiations might take place.

It is neither desirable nor necessary to go into detail over these negotiations. I would merely therefore say that there were exchanges of memoranda between myself and the Company, and there were interviews, with the result that both parties agreed to the principle that the Company should run the Chinese freight and passenger side of its business on its own account for one year, under an arrangement or understanding with Mr. Woo Hay Tong which has for its object the limitation of any possibility of a freight war between the two parties. The Company was to run the business through the Chinese directors, who were to be invited to rejoin the Board. This sub-committee was, of course, to be subject to the control of the Board, but would have the same authority in relation to the management of the Chinese staff, etc., as that which would be exercised by a farmer under a farming contract.

## A Guarantee Offered.

In reply, however, to show the sincerity of my own convictions I would like to state more fully one of the terms insisted upon by the Board, to which I agreed. One of the Board's conditions was:—"As the Board will be abandoning a secured revenue from the Farming Contract they consider the Company should have a guarantee that the earnings during the period of the new system will be maintained at not less than the amount which would have been assured to the Company if the present Farming Syndicate's tenders had been accepted."

To this proposal I replied as follows:—"At first it would seem to be so unreasonable that those who made a *bona fide* suggestion to the Company entirely in the interests of the Company should be called upon to furnish a guarantee for the actual results of that suggestion if it were adopted by the Board that I felt too disinclined to wish to proceed further. But entertaining the profound conviction I do that it is to the interests of the Company to run such business on its own, and realising my moral responsibility in any event I felt I ought to do my best to meet the Board in this respect so as, once more, to demonstrate the sincerity of my conviction. It is, of course, unbusinesslike and even quixotic to expect anyone to give a guarantee involving potentially large sums without some consideration in return. I therefore propose that I should give the guarantee as desired by the Board on condition, however, that any profits in excess of the guaranteed amount should be divided equally between the Company and the guarantor. For the purpose of this guarantee I consider that the basis should be taken as under the existing farming contract, and further that, under such guarantee, the period of trial should be two years at least. In this way the Company must, at least get what it has been getting under the existing farm plus the prospect of half of the profits in excess."

This condition was accepted on both sides subject to the reduction of the period from two years to one year.

## Butterfield and Swire's Attitude.

Throughout these negotiations I was definitely given to understand that Butterfield and Swire had agreed in principle to the working out of some amicable arrangement whereby the Company should run its steamers on its own account for a certain period. On February 6, 1930, however, Messrs. Li Tse Fong and M. K. Lo were informed by the Chairman of the Board that Butterfield and Swire had received telegraphic instructions from their office in London to the following effect:—"Any change in the present system of farming of the Steamboat Company's steamers would mean that China Navigation Company would entertain another farmer which would create an unworkable position and may lead to eventual breaking up of the existing pool agreement between the Steamboat Company and the China Navigation Company."

The Chairman stated that he must interpret this as meaning that in the event of the farming agreement not being to Mr. Woo there would be open competition between the Navigation Company and Woo Hay Tong on the one hand, and the Steamboat Company on the other, and that in the circumstances any further negotiations would be futile.

It will thus be seen that although the Board was willing to run its steamers on its own account under conditions which amply protect the Company from being in a worse position than if the existing farming agreement had been adhered to, together with the prospect of an enhanced profit, and although both Butterfield and Swire and Mr. Woo had agreed in principle to the Company taking this step, the Company now proposes to continue the system of farming out to Mr. Woo.

## History of the Agreement With B. &amp; S.

To define the relations between Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the Company, shareholders, who cannot be expected to be aware of the history of the Butterfield and Swire-Steambot Co. Agreement, may like to have from me a brief outline of the history of this partnership.

In 1879 the Steamboat Company entered into a working agreement with "Butterfield and Swire (China Navigation Co., Ltd.)." By an agreement known as the "Kinshan Agreement," which will expire on December 31, 1930, the Steamboat Co. owns 5/8ths and Butterfield and Swire own 3/8ths of the ship. Butterfield and Swire pay 3/8ths of all the working expenses except charges for the Steamboat Co.'s management, and receives 3/8ths of the gross receipts. The Kinshan is 40 years old.

Under another agreement expiring at the same time, the earnings of the Steamboat Co.'s s.s. Taishan and Lungshan are pooled with those of s.s. Fatshan which was built in 1887.

Since 1924 the Steamboat Co. has invested over a million and a half dollars in new tonnage, whereas the China Navigation Co., Ltd., still operates the s.s. Fatshan.

It will be seen that Butterfield and Swire's rights in relation to the profits of the trade between Hong Kong and Canton are the same now as they were in 1879 although Butterfield and Swire still own only 3/8ths of the Kinshan, whereas the Steamboat Company owns a fleet, in respect of which over a million and a half dollars has been invested in new tonnage since 1924.

It will thus be seen that there are agreements legally binding on both Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the Company until December 31, 1930. The *status quo* will, therefore, continue at least up to that time. But I for one certainly hope that, if the Company were to run the steamers on its own (without the s.s. Fatshan), the next few years' working will show to all concerned that the proposed course, while benefitting the Company, will not be prejudicial to the interest of others. Therefore, there is no reason to doubt that from the experience thus gained both parties will realise that before the termination of the existing agreements at the end of 1930 some satisfactory arrangement could be concluded.

## No Personal Feeling.

There are not, and never have been, any personal feelings between Mr. Woo and myself whatsoever. Apart from being a large shareholder of the Company I must look to the interests of the Company in the conscientious exercise of my duties as a director. The fact that Mr. Woo has done well or badly in years gone by is irrelevant. The only pertinent question is: What is in the best interest of the Company? To my mind it is unthinkable, in any other line of business, that a commercial concern should deliberately favour a strong competitor and would act, in such a way as to make him stronger every day.

On the other hand, there is a person who is willing to take the contract and to pay more than Mr. Woo agreed to pay, and furnish five times more security than Mr. Woo gave. Why should not the Company give the farming contract

to him? Mr. Hung has \$1,000,000 to fall back on against his undertaking to pay \$105,000 a month to the Company under his tender if it had been accepted, to liquidate his losses in the event of any freight war, which, it is surmised, might eventuate. The Company is, therefore, amply guaranteed. My honest conviction is that even if the Company were to lose a little at first by giving the contract to an outsider it should do so, and I confess I cannot see any sense in not doing so where the Company would get more and is amply secured.

The question, therefore, for you as shareholders to decide is whether you agree with the majority of the directors that merely because we are doing better now than in years gone by—due largely to internal economy and to my action resulting in an improved tender for the year 1929—we are to leave well alone and ignore the vital question of the future existence of the Company and its dependence on Mr. Woo, or whether the Company should, as soon as possible, extricate itself from its present dependent position and award the farming contract to an outsider who will then do most of the fighting if or to run the business on the Company's own account.

## FARMING SYSTEM DEFENDED.

## CHAIRMAN REVIEWS ADVANTAGES.

The Chairman said in reply:—"Your directors were asked to call this meeting of shareholders on their own initiative but declined, as in their opinion public discussion of the questions which have been raised is not in the best interests of the Company and these questions are moreover of a purely domestic nature requiring for just appreciation an intimate knowledge of the ramifications of the Company's business and their relations with competitors which it is impossible for the general body of shareholders to possess. It is, however, the meeting has been requisitioned, the Board desire to lay before you the fullest possible explanation of their policy, for which they ask your approval and support."

It will be observed that the resolution before you asserts that the Directors' policy of farming out, or in other words chartering, certain cargo space and passenger accommodation on the Company's vessels to a farmer, or contractor, who is himself engaged in the same line of business is prejudicial to the interests of the Company and you are asked to notify your Directors that they should abandon this policy and adopt one of two alternatives, viz.:

- (1) Give preference to a farmer who is not engaged in the same trade.
- (2) Operate the Chinese freight and passenger business on the Company's own account.

## How the System Arose.

In order to make clear to you how the present position has arisen it will be necessary to go back some way in the Company's history and it will, I think, be easier for you to follow if I take the two questions raised by the resolution in the reverse order, viz.:

- (1) Why do the Company farm out any part of their business?
- (2) Why do the Directors consider it is in the interests of the Company to continue to employ the present Farming Syndicate?

With regard to (1), I would remark that the Company operate that part of the traffic known as the "foreign" freight and passenger business themselves and have always done so. It is only the Chinese freight and passenger traffic which is farmed out.

## Good Results.

In the year 1918, following on a period of five very bad years during which no trading profit had been made, your Board decided to give a few months' trial to the farming system and the improvement in earnings was so satisfactory that a contract was fixed for the whole of the following year with the present Farming Syndicate. Results have justified the periodical renewal of this contract up to the present time and a striking illustration of how beneficial it has been to the Company is the fact that for the 10 years prior to introduction of the farming system gross earnings averaged only \$749,887 per annum as compared with an average of \$1,072,108 per annum for the seven normal years under the farming system, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. In making this comparison the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 have been omitted as results during these years were affected by strikes and boycott.

The improvement effected in the Company's earning power by the introduction of the farming system is evident also from a comparison of dividends paid. For the five years previous to the adoption of the system, dividends were respectively 50 cents, \$1, \$1.25, 50 cents and \$1 per share, while for the five following years they were respectively \$2.50, \$2.75, \$2.75, \$3.25 and \$4 per share. During the latter five years transfers to business, various reserves, pension funds, and amounts written off for depreciation totalled \$641,370 as against \$100,000 only for the five years 1914 to 1918.

## A Friendly Competition.

Objection to a policy which brought about such results is hard to understand. It is based, the Board are told, on the fact that the Farming Syndicate are interested in a Company owning two steamers on the Canton berth, which it is claimed would never have been acquired had it not been for the profits made from the Syndicate's contract with the Company. Let us consider the position. At the time the farming contract was given to these people the Company were not in a position to build or purchase new tonnage themselves. No profits were being made and the dividend was being paid out of reserves. The Board consented to these steamers being placed on the berth which the Company could not at that time serve sufficiently themselves, because it was better to have the vessels of a friendly competitor who would support the Company's policy rather than steamers operated by outsiders, competition with whom the Company had learned from bitter experience could seriously affect their earnings. It was as much in the interests of the Company as of the Farming Syndicate that the two vessels should be berthed.

A further advantage of the farming system arises from a considerable saving in overhead expenses, but with a view to meeting the wishes as far as possible of the shareholders who have requisitioned this meeting, and at the same time safeguarding the Company's position on the Canton River, your directors have thoroughly examined into the other proposal that has been put forward, that the Company should operate the Chinese freight and passenger business themselves, appointing a complete working staff under the control of a sub-committee formed of Chinese directors.

## Cost of Operating Chinese Business.

If the Company were to operate the Chinese freight and passenger business themselves, it would be necessary to employ a larger clerical staff in the office and, in addition, to employ and pay in the case of each steamer a complete working staff, cargo brokers, passage brokers and cargo clerks, all of whom are at present supplied, guaranteed and paid by the farmers. The saving here is estimated roughly at about \$170,000 per annum. All loss in exchange and in subsidiary charges is also borne by the farming contractors. It is impossible to say exactly what this saves the Company, but probably at a conservative estimate, not less than a further \$140,000 per annum. However, your Directors were willing to make the experiment and give the system a fair trial, provided all parties interested would agree to work on the following basis:—

- (1) Not to compete in rates, and to agree rates.
- (2) That the present Chinese staffs would not lose their positions.
- (3) That the Farming Syndicate would agree not to increase their charges over and above what they have at present.
- (4) That the Farming Syndicate would continue to exercise their control over certain outside steamers so long as they are in a position to do so.
- (5) That the Farming Syndicate would continue existing arrangements with regard to wharves and moorings.
- (6) The Comprode to be a man working whole time in the interests of the Company and to be mutually approved.
- (7) That the Company be assured an income at least equal to that obtainable from the Farming Syndicate.

So far it has not been possible to arrive at mutual understanding on these important points, although every possible avenue has been explored by your Directors, with a view to bringing the interests concerned into agreement.

## Two Tenders From Farmers.

With regard to the other question raised by the resolution, viz.—"Why do the Directors consider it is in the interests of the Company to continue to employ the present Farming Syndicate?"

Two tenders have been received for farming the Chinese freight and passenger business this year, one of which is from our present contractors. Both tenders contain the usual stipulation for reduction in hire money should additional outside steamers come on the Company's trading routes other than those vessels at present operating thereon, and after making a favourable allowance for this in the case of the new tender, as is reasonably possible, his offer would yield a smaller return to the Company than that of our present contractors.

Your directors have, however, further and even stronger reasons for recommending a continuance of friendly co-operation with the Farming Syndicate who have carried out the work most efficiently and have honourably discharged all their obligations to the Company for a period of 11 years and whose organisation, which has served the Company so well, could also, and under changed circumstances undoubtedly would, be a factor resulting in unnecessary competition. The Board are criticised for employing farmers who control a considerable fleet of steamers themselves, but this is one of the facts which makes co-operation with this

syndicate of value to the Company. By this means a number of vessels which would otherwise be free to trade between Hong Kong and Canton are kept off the berth, and two at least of these were actually purchased by the syndicate in order to ensure their removal from the Canton River.

## To Avoid a Rate War.

Other benefits derived from association with this organisation are that they own a wharf in Hong Kong, three in Canton and two in Macao, which means that these wharves are not available to outside steamers, and the syndicate further has an arrangement with two other companies with regard to their wharves. During the 11 years of co-operation between the Company and the Syndicate, the latter have on several occasions made arrangements with outside steamers with regard to their spheres of operation, in order that rates on the Canton and Macao Lines might be maintained at a fair level and the trades might yield a moderate margin of profit.

You will appreciate that were the Company now either to revert to the practice of operating the Chinese freight and passenger business themselves, without adequate safeguards, which system has been proved uneconomical, or were they to hand this business over to some other party, they would lose all the benefits I have just enumerated and the Company, either alone or with the assistance of the new farmer, would have to meet the competition not only of new comers on the River but that of the present contractors' organisation as well. The Board are convinced that a rate war would be inevitable, and heavy losses for an indefinite period would be incurred. It has been suggested that these losses would be borne by the new farmer, but the suggestion can hardly be taken seriously.

As soon as the strain became severe, he would naturally forfeit his security and the Company would then have to choose between the continuance of this competition, or if it were then possible, come to some agreement with other lines similar to that which we have at present.

Furthermore, we must bear in mind the effect of open competition on our foreign freight and passenger business, which is no concern of the farmers at all and the whole loss in this respect would fall on the Company. Judging by past experience the loss in foreign freight and passenger money would probably amount to about \$20,000 per month.

## Butterfield and Swire's Objections to Change.

The Company has worked in friendly co-operation with the China Navigation Co., Ltd., for the last 51 years and the farming agreement embraces their steamer *Fatshan*, as well as the *Kinshan*, in which steamer they are interested as part owners, and is a joint contract, signed by both Companies. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have informed the Board that they are of the opinion that departure from the present policy would be a grave mistake, and that if the decision of the directors arrived at after the fullest consideration, to renew the agreement with the present Farming Syndicate on the best terms possible is not confirmed, they will entertain other farming arrangements themselves. This would create an unworkable position and might lead to the severance of the friendly mutual relations which have existed for so many years.

Conducted on present lines there are prospects of steady progress for the Company. With economies in working which have recently been planned, and the advantage of increased rates of hire money offered by the present Farming Syndicate there is every assurance that there will be progressive improvement in results during the next three years under normal working conditions, and provided there are no further strikes or boycotts.

It is the carefully considered opinion of your directors that the only sound progressive policy open to this Company at the present time is to work for still closer co-operation with the principal established interests on the Canton River.

## Break With Farmers Suicidal.

I have said enough I think to convince anyone with an open mind that the policy advocated by the requisitionists of this meeting would be nothing less than suicidal for the Company under present conditions. While the wishes of holders of so large a number of shares, as expressed by the conveners of the meeting, have been considered and discussed in every reasonable way possible, it must be borne in mind that the Board are representative of the whole body of shareholders and that they have, by that same representation, close knowledge and experience of what they consider best in the interests of the Company, and they look upon the proposals which have been made as threatening the successful continuance of the Company, and have no choice therefore but to treat these proposals with the most definite and explicit opposition which it is in their power to offer.

The requisitionists have put forward a very plausible case but unless shareholders wish to see the company broken up I hope they will vote against the resolution.

## C.N. CO.'S VIEWS.

## MR. T. H. R. SHAW SUPPORTS DIRECTORS.

Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, addressing the meeting, said:—

I should like to explain the China Navigation Co.'s views with regard to this matter. We have been closely associated with the Steamboat Co. for a number of years, during which we have consulted freely together on all questions affecting our mutual interests.

The present policy of farming by contract the Chinese freight and passenger earnings of the steamers is the result of careful consideration and agreement between the Steamboat Co.'s directors and ourselves, and it is the outcome of experiences in other directions which definitely proved to be unremunerative. As the chairman has pointed out, since the inception of existing arrangements earnings have steadily improved and stable conditions have been maintained. The present holder of the contract is our Shipping Comprode, and although we have no financial or other interest in it whatsoever, in any of the steamers with which he is concerned, we do know that it is a good tender in relation to the responsibilities and guarantees connected with it, and we consider it would be a grave mistake to commit the Company to other arrangements which did not protect these assurances.

## Arrangements With Competing Steamers.

Both the Steamboat Company and ourselves are ready to consider what arrangements are best for the interests of the joint services, and with that object, when the proposal was put before the directors that alternative arrangements to the present contract should be considered, we agreed that they should be fully investigated so as to ascertain whether such proposals would be of real benefit to the Company.

I understand that the differences between the tenders are small; but apart from the actual figures, I must emphasise that factors such as arrangements with other lines, competing steamers and other guarantees are of equal, if not more, importance to the stable and successful running of the services. Our view is that the aim should be to maintain the Steamboat Co.'s and our own services so that, without encouraging ruinous competition, they hold their established place in the trade on a good earning basis. The Steamboat Co. have that place now, and it is proved that existing arrangements assure it, an extent which we do not consider, after the fullest investigation, can be secured by the new proposals, and we therefore strongly support the decision of the directors.

## MR. P. LAUDER'S VIEWS.

Mr. P. Lauder, opposing the Resolution, said:—

As a shareholder I duly received the memorandum dated the 20th February issued by Sir Robert Ho Tung and I have taken the opportunity of discussing the resolution contained in this memorandum with several of the Company's Directors and in order to assist us in coming to a decision upon the points at issue I would like briefly to give you my views.

I do not know if the profits Mr. Woo has made from his contract with this Company have enabled him to found the Tung On Steamship Company but I am confident that what our Chairman has told us in respect of the Tung On Steamship Company is correct and that had this Company not been founded there would have been other and more serious competition on the river. Further at that time our Company was not in a position to build or purchase new tonnage and the advent of the Tung On Steamship Company which kept competition in friendly hands was to the benefit and not to the detriment of our Company.

You will observe that our Company prior to the inauguration of the farming system was not very successful but since it commenced this system good dividends in normal years have been paid. Considering the times, the Report that has just been issued is a good one, and the dividend paid is satisfactory and an increase upon that paid last year.

It seems to me that if you carry this resolution you may incur increased competition from the Tung On Steamship Company and I believe your action may be the means of introducing other competition on the river. You will realise also that if you carry this resolution you will indicate that you have not confidence in the policy laid down by your directors. I would point out that two members of your Board are thoroughly acquainted with the shipping business, holding prominent positions in shipping circles, and I am sure you will agree that none of your directors are actuated by any other motive than what they consider to be in the best interests of our Company. They are men of established reputation and good judgment and I think it will be a grave error on our part if we take a course contrary to the policy laid down by them. Provided the present policy of the Company is continued the prospects are reasonably good and I would most strongly urge you to vote against the resolution.

## MR. BRAGA'S VIEWS.

Mr. Braga, addressing the gathering, said in that the first place the Chairman had said that the matter was one for the Board of Directors. The management of the business of the Company was vested in the hands of the Board of Directors as constitutionally formed by the meeting of shareholders. But the position of the board was, in Mr. Braga's view, like Tennyson's brook: "Men may come, and men may go but I go on forever."

Mr. Braga added that some came in and as quickly went out; but Sir Robert has gone on for the last 15 years. Sir Robert was an outstanding personality in the business community of the Colony. He held a position second to none.

Continuing Mr. Braga said:—"A careful perusal of Sir Robert Ho Tung's circular letter of February 20 last, reveals the outstanding fact that 'personal feeling' do not enter into the discussion of the question under consideration between himself and Mr. Woo Hay Tong, nor, I feel perfectly certain, are 'personal feelings' responsible for keeping apart the two groups of differing directors. We meet, therefore, in an atmosphere untainted by rancour or personal animus. Where neither passion nor caprice animates the spirit of either party, to-day's discussion can be conducted entirely on the merits of the question in dispute."

I am not blind to the fact that the unfortunate difference that has arisen is one of vital interest to shareholders. I feel confident that Sir Robert Ho Tung and his Chinese associates, until recently on the Board of Directors, and to-day re-elected to that board, have resorted to a tribunal of shareholders for a decision as a last resort and after they had exhausted all means for a settlement. Indeed, in the considered statement submitted by Mr. M. K. Lo at a meeting of its Board on November 10 last, he made it clear on behalf of himself, Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Mr. Li Tse Fong, that "any difference amongst them should be referred to the views of the shareholders." It is with the definite purpose of obtaining a mandate from shareholders that we are met here to-day. That mandate should, in my humble opinion, determine the action of the Board. Any other action would be opposed to the wishes of shareholders.

As a result of an honest and conscientious divergence of views, the nine directors have ranged themselves into two camps, made up of three in one camp and six in the other, each tenaciously holding its own ground and apparently irreconcilable in their respective attitudes. Both feel they are right; both eager to safeguard the best interests of the company. To both, therefore, shareholders are indebted for their earnestness of purpose.

## The "Opposing Groups."

Let me digress for a moment and examine the composition of the membership of the opposing camps. In one, let us call it the "minority directors," are the three Chinese directors: in the other (and it will be styled the "majority directors") are the six European members. Both groups are made up of men of substance in this Colony, men who enjoy a commercial reputation, and for whose opinions respect is claimed. Sir Robert Ho Tung is the leader of the "minority" group. He has given 14 years of service to the Company as director. This length of service places him in the unique position of an intimate personal knowledge of, and acquaintance with, the working of the Company in all its branches and of its present and future requirements. Mr. Li Tse Fong is a large shareholder and has extensive business connections with the Chinese. Mr. M. K. Lo is a leading member of the Chinese community of Hong Kong, whose complete confidence he enjoys.

The majority group is led by the Chairman of Directors, who, until the return of Mr. C. Gordon Mackie, was Mr. M. T. Johnson. His associates are Messrs. J. P. Warren, R. E. Coxon, J. M. Alves, J. H. Little, and R. K. Batchelor. It will therefore be seen that the contending parties pitted against each other can have no other motive to serve than that of the well-being of the Company of whose destiny, in Sir Robert's own words, they are placed in the position of "masters."

## Chinese Psychology.

The point I would like to emphasise is that the "split" arose in connection with the policy of the renewal of the farming out of the Chinese freight and passenger business of the Company's steamers. I ask you to keep well in mind that it is the Chinese side of the Company's business, with which we are concerned at the moment. Can the European section of the Board hope to appreciate Chinese psychology and interpret Chinese mentality with the same degree of understanding as their Chinese colleagues on the Board? I am afraid not. The lack of direct personal contact, a complete absence of the knowledge of the language, and imperfect acquaintance with Chinese business methods must necessarily place the European members in a position of disadvantage as compared with their Chinese conferees. The opinion of the latter is, therefore, entitled to greater consideration, and must

(Continued on Page 7.)



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## ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE SPEECH DAY.

SUCCESS OF THE MOVE TO STANLEY BAY.

HOW THE MALARIA DANGER WAS COUNTERED.

## BISHOP OF VICTORIA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

St. Stephen's College held yesterday its first speech day and prize giving in the new buildings, out at Stanley. The optimism of those who hoped to found, "An English public school in Hong Kong," has so far been fully justified in this experiment of a big college out in the country.

The numbers did not suffer from the move from the Pokfulam site, and the health of the pupils has been even better than before.

The Bishop of Victoria (the Right Rev. C. R. Duppuy, D.D.) paid a notable tribute to "those who have made the move possible," and the Warden (the Rev. E. W. L. Martin) in the course of a very interesting report, told the story of how the "great trek" was done. Precautions against malaria had eliminated that disease, and from every point of view the move was a success. In conclusion the Warden extended to everyone interested a warm invitation to the official opening ceremony by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, on March 25, at 3 p.m.

## THE BISHOP'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Addressing the gathering the

Bishop said:—

Members of the Staff and Boys.—On this the first Speech Day in the new buildings I want to congratulate you on your new home. My mind goes back to eight years ago—to October 3, 1922—when with the present Governor of Fiji, Sir Murchison Fletcher, who was then Acting Colonial Secretary, your College Council first inspected this site. We were thinking of the days to come and of all the sites we inspected this was the one Sir Murchison felt was most desirable. Then, I think of more than one visit to this place in the company of your late Warden, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt; and I can recall most vividly his hopes for this place when as yet it was only a barren waste. He saw not only blocks of buildings, but like those we already possess, a gymnasium, and surrounding all, a chapel. Mr. Hewitt dreamed big dreams about your school and I for one am confident his dreams will come true—and I hope very quickly come true.

Sir Cecil Clementi and St. Stephen's.

Then, I can remember on May 7 last, just before you moved into these new buildings, paying a visit here with our late Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi. And as we stood together he told me what a firm believer he was in the public school system and what a great future, he believed, a school like St. Stephen's had before it. He spoke to me of his personal interest in this school.

Nine months ago the Hon. Dr. Tso, Mr. Lei Hoi Tung and I, as members of the College Council, were with you for your first working day in these new premises. I remember I referred then to the splendid way the Acting-Warden, Mr. F. A. Britton, and the staff had effected the move across to Stanley and I recalled the great help Sir Henry Pollock, as Chairman of the Building Committee, had given. This was a purely private occasion.

Those Who Made the Move Possible.

I think, on this the first speech day in the new buildings, it would be only fitting that we should put on record our more formal thanks; and I should like to express our indebtedness to all who have made this move to Stanley possible.

To the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock and the Building Committee for all their work—no one in this Colony has behind him a longer record of good works than has Sir Henry Pollock.

To the Hon. Dr. Tso, one of the original founders of this school, for his long years of interest in St. Stephen's, and to all other members of the College Council.

To Mr. Lei Hoi Tung and the "Old Boys" Committee for all they have done.

To all generous benefactors through whose liberality this move has been made possible.

To Mr. Britton, the then Acting-Warden, and the staff for all their indefatigable work in connection with the move to Stanley; and perhaps in Mr. Britton's absence I ought especially to mention Mr. Asche as he brought valuable technical experience to bear on many points—and in saying this I do not forget the splendid services of other members of the staff.

To Mr. and Mrs. Martin, (whom we are rejoiced to have back among us to-day). We all know how completely they both have identified themselves with St. Stephen's College and I will only say that if it had not been for the energy and determination of Mr. Martin, it is doubtful if we should have been here to-day.

To Colonel Bird, our architect, and to Mr. Lam Woo, our contractor, we would also desire to express our thanks. To one and all we are grateful.

Welcomes to Mr. J. A. Gaunt.

I would like also to add a word of welcome to Mr. J. A. Gaunt as he joins the staff. He comes among us not only with the traditions of one of our great English public schools, but also as a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. I am sure Mr. Gaunt's help will mean much to us during these opening days at Stanley when you are helping to build up new traditions for your new home.

You have been here nine months. From a health point of view, the year has been a trying one for the Colony generally, but I am assured that the move here has resulted in improved health all round for both scholars and staff at St. Stephen's. You have about you the sea, the hills, open spaces, your splendid playing fields, your airy building and all these things make for health and fitness.

(Continued on Page 5.)

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Teak, Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mattresses, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Blankets, Blackwood Tea-pots, Blackwood Joss Tables, Blackwood Armchairs, etc., etc.

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A QUANTITY OF SILVER WARE.

On View From WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1930.

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TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

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### ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE SPEECH DAY.

(Continued from Page 4.)

#### Stanley In Days To Come.

I hope that Stanley will become a spot beloved by successive generations of students; loved for the games that they have played here, the boating, the bathing; loved because of the lessons learnt in the school of nature—God's great out-of-doors—in this pleasant spot in which your lot is cast; loved because here the riches of life have been unfolded to you, the mysteries of science, the thoughts of the great men of all ages; loved because here you have caught a glimpse of what true manhood may become.

It is a disappointment to me that I cannot be at the formal opening on March 25. As many of you know, the quarters I live in are part of St. Paul's College, which is unquestionably the oldest school building in the Colony. It is a matter of interest that within the same month St. Paul's College will be keeping its eightieth anniversary and St. Stephen's, Stanley, will be formally opened. Those who eighty years ago planned for St. Paul's planned not simply for immediate needs but for the years to come, and I hope that eighty years hence when the hour shall strike

the year two thousand and ten it will be said that the foundations of this school were well and truly laid, and that some future Kipling may sing of the boys and masters now connected with this school.

"The men bulk big on the old trail, our own trail, the out trail."

"They're God's own guide on the long trail, the trail that is always new."

#### THE REPORT.

The Report for the year 1929, by Rev. E. W. L. Martin (Warden) was as follows:—

In May 1929 the School moved to Stanley. Every congratulation is due to the Acting Warden (Mr. Britton) and the Staff and Students on the whole-hearted co-operation which made the removal so thoroughly successful.

#### Numbers.

Only six boys left owing to the move, the numbers dropping in May from 150 to 144. By September we were up again to 149, of whom 69 were boarders. In December the Sixth Form left us, having completed their school course, and we are down to 130 but building up numbers steadily as we always do after Chinese New Year. It is however interesting that the number of boarders has risen to 89. A bus is run daily from the University and Blake Pier for day-boys, but most of them travel by private cars.

#### Health.

The health of the School has been better at Stanley than it was at Pokfulam and in the City. The general health has remarkably improved, and the number of minor ailments diminished.

We thank God that malaria, which was feared by some, has not troubled us. Precautions have been taken and will continue to be taken. Nullahs were made to drain the land, even before buildings were erected. Mosquito-nets are compulsory; and the Staff, Students and servants have all been medically examined, at our request, by Dr. Wellington and Dr. Yeoh. We desire to publicly thank the Government for the health measure undertaken on our behalf. For two years we have had 150 workmen, and now 150 Staff and students, at Stanley. The one or two cases of malaria in two years have been imported cases. Among the resident staff and students the bill of health as respects malaria has been almost a clean one, the cases showing no increase on those of past years at Pokfulam or in the City.

#### Staff.

Rev. E. K. Quick, M.A. left in the Summer to take up a Head-mastership in Shanghai. In his place we welcome Mr. J. A. Gaunt, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who teaches Mathematics. Mr. H. C. J. Asche, M.Sc. takes Science. Mrs. Asche teaches drawing and painting in every form. We have similar help from Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Martin and Miss Griffin, all experienced teachers. Rev. C. B. Shanm, M.A. is now helping us again; and the resident Staff include Messrs. Ling, Tang, Tam, Asche, Carpenter, Gaunt. In paying a tribute to the comradeship among the Staff, I would mention the fact that eight members of our Staff aggregate among them over 100 years of service to St. Stephen's College.

#### Examinations.

Other schools share with us a disappointment in the numbers who passed the Matriculation and Senior Examinations. We obtained four Matriculation and three Senior Certificates. Upon referring to the marks of all our candidates we note with pleasure an improvement this year in the number of those who passed in Chinese. In the Junior Local examination we did well and obtained the highest percentage of passes among the large schools. Distinctions were gained in Arithmetics, Mathematics and Mechanics.

#### Sports and Recreations.

The school at Stanley offers every inducement to our students to take exercise and lead an open-air life. We have six tennis courts, a full-size football field; basket ball and volley-ball courts; and within easy-reach, delightful bathing-beaches, where swimming is enjoyed under careful supervision. Debating and photographic Clubs flourish. The Night-school continues for our servants. The Christian Union has collected funds for famine relief, the Chinese Leper Society, and the Village Church. Fourteen students have passed the examination of the Royal Life-saving Society qualifying for certificates and medallions.

#### The Opening Ceremony.

As a concluding word a warm invitation is extended to all interested in this school to pay it a visit, and in particular to attend the official Opening Ceremony by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government on March 25 at 3 p.m.

#### EVIDENCE RIGHT OF A POLICEMAN.

CONSTABLE DIFFERS FROM  
AN INSPECTOR.

#### MOTORIST'S DEFENCE.

"It is a little unusual to find policemen on duty taking different views," said Mr. Fry, the magistrate at Bow-street, Police Court last month, during the hearing of an obstruction summons.

"I think that this case reveals an extremely satisfactory state of affairs," he added. "The constable for the defence has given his evidence extremely well. He was inclined to think that there was no obstruction, and another constable and an inspector thought there was. I have come to the conclusion that there was some obstruction."

Mr. Richard Bodham Carrow, of Summer-place, Kensington, had been summoned for obstruction, and a police inspector and a constable alleged that Mr. Carrow's motor-car stood outside a shop in High Holborn for sixteen minutes and caused serious obstruction.

Another constable, who had attended the court by direction of the Commissioner, was called for the defence.

He said that he saw the car stop outside the shop and watched it for about two minutes, but did not interfere, because no obstruction was caused. He then continued on his beat, and when he returned he found a colleague taking particulars from Mr. Carrow. He thought that he was away for about six minutes.

Mr. Carrow was fined 15s.

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Could she—would she—did she love—and how—She had a style of her own that the most modern flapper would call "perfect." See for yourself! Nothing omitted from the private love affairs of the most dangerous blonde in history!

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NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Showing for the FIRST TIME in Hong Kong.

### POOR CHILDREN'S HANDICAP.

ABSENCE OF CULTURE A  
REAL BARRIER.

#### LOW DEGREES IN U.S.

"So far as education is concerned England has nothing to learn from America," declared Mr. Ernest Young, the B.B.C. lecturer, at a meeting at Westminster Guild-hall of the Middlesex County Head Teachers' Association last month. "I think the standard of education in America is deplorably low," Mr. Young said. "Any elementary pupil in Middlesex could get a degree in an American University in three months, and there is hardly a B.A. in America who could pass the matriculation."

"The greatest class distinction and the strongest barrier to the child born in the gutter mounting to Buckingham Palace, is not his birth, and not the poverty of his parents, but his dirty fingernails, and his illiterate and ungrammatical speech."

"If I were the Minister of Labour I would concentrate for the next five years in trying to bring about Bernard Shaw's ideal education. Mr. Shaw has said that the only three things a child needed to learn were: How to get off a moving bus backwards; how to find your way about in Bradshaw; and how to behave like a Duchess when you went to Brighton that everybody would think you were a Duchess."

#### Value of Accent.

Mr. Young added that there were three things which made for material success in life—mind, morals, and manners. "I think," he went on, "that at the beginning of a boy's career his manners are more important than either his mind or his morals. A boy's accent is a very important factor in his life. Why does the railway porter at Baker Street shout 'Huxbridge train, first stop Arrow'? He realises the value of the aspirate, but he misplaces it."

Mr. Young declared that there was a tendency in this country to depend on other people to do things for us.

"I wonder at the moment how many people there are in this country who would rather take a dose of 15s. and lie about than take a job at 20s. and work. And still more I wonder how many people would take a wage of 15s. and work or take 20s. and lie about. That is the real test, of course."

Miss E. Keeler, headmistress of the girls' trade school South Tottenham, was inaugurated president of the association.

#### SCOTS GIRLS WHO SPEAK DUTCH.

LEARNING THEIR OWN  
LANGUAGE.

Two Scottish-born children who can only speak Dutch have recently been admitted to the Royal Caledonian Schools, Busby, Herts.

Their names are Jean and Catherine, aged nine and seven years respectively, and their young lives have been full of romance and tragedy.

Mr. J. Cordery, secretary of the schools, said that the children have neither father nor mother, and the school's first task will be to teach them their native language.

#### Adopted "Mother."

"Jean and Catherine," said Mr. Cordery, "are the children of a young Dundee couple who were married in South Africa after being sweethearts since childhood. Both parents died—the father in 1927, four years after his wife—and the children were under the care of an elderly Dutchwoman, who loved them passionately."

Relatives at home called for the two girls to be sent home, but they and their guardian had vanished. Eleven months later the three were found in a tiny inland village.

"The woman had set her heart on keeping Jean and Catherine, while they in turn had become attached to their Dutch 'mother.' The final parting was pathetic, for she was broken-hearted, and pleaded for the girls to be left with her. When she at last realised that Jean and Catherine were passing out of her life, probably for ever, she kissed them and hugged them again and again. Then she retired to the loneliness of her home."

A dead hand protruding from a cupboard in a deserted house on Putney Heath, London, led to the discovery last month in the cupboard of the body of Nellie Ashby, who had been missing from the home of her sister in Fulham since November 21. Suspended from a hook in the cupboard was the broken remnant of a silk stocking, with which the girl apparently hanged herself. The caretaker of the house discovered her body by chance, and near by found a scribbled note which said: "I have been driven to do this. A woman must always pay."

### QUEEN'S



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Battle in a 1930 Arena.

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

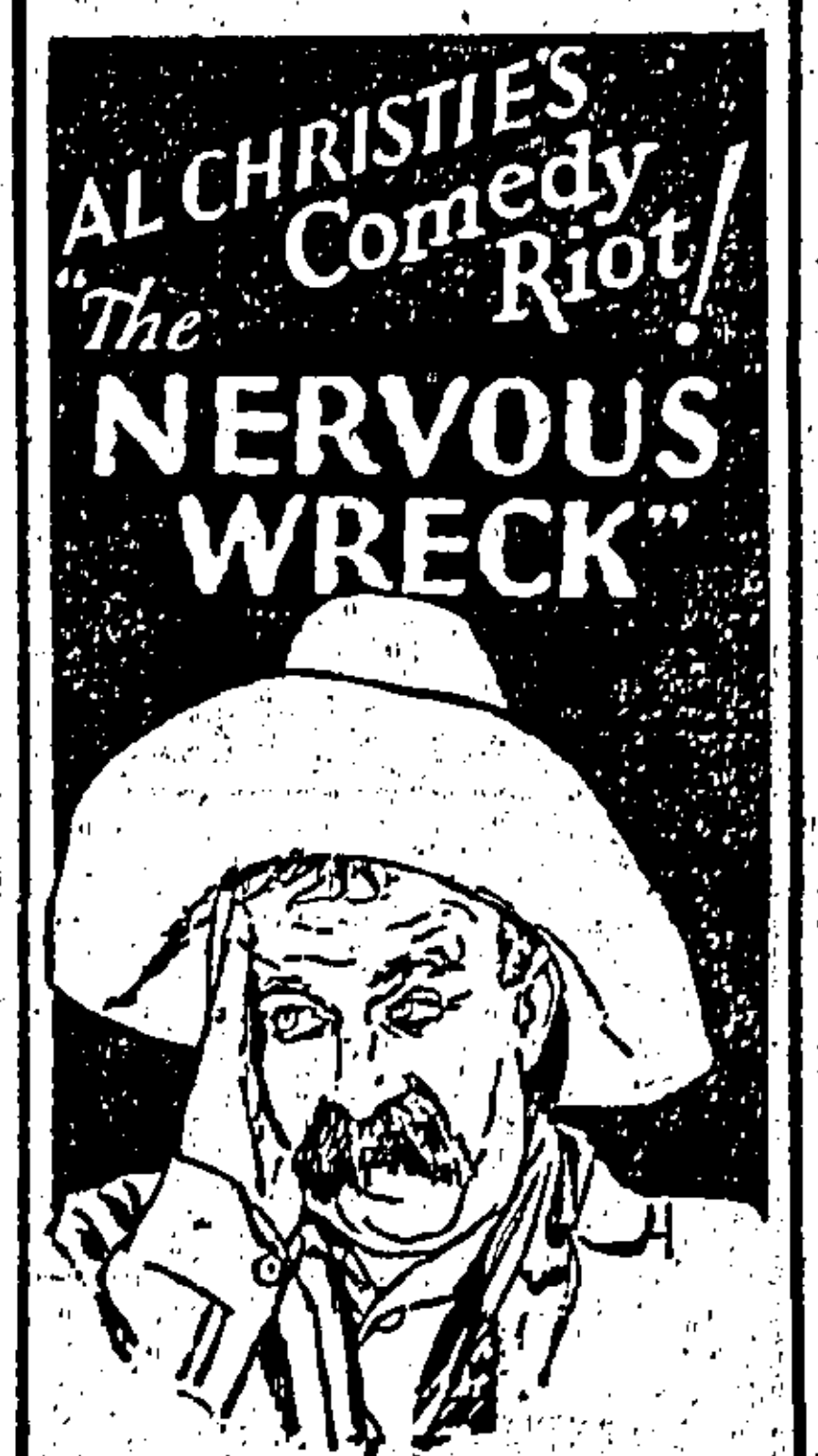
### WORLD



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AND  
JOHN GILBERT**  
IN  
**"LOVE"**

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AT 5.15 & 9.20 ONLY.

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### FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—Armstrong-Siddeley Eaton Special Saloon, Late 1928 Model, 20 hp, 6-Cylinder. In Excellent condition.—Apply Box No. 9102, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [9102]

**ONE** Long and Short Wave Wireless Set, 3 Valves (6 Volts). Capable of receiving Shanghai, Manila, Japan, etc. Complete with all accessories. What offer?—Apply Box No. 9060, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [9060]

**ONE** Storage Battery (6 Volts) almost new and "N. O. Co." (6 Valves—5 Volts) What offer? For particulars please apply to Box No. 9061, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [9061]

**WASHBURN MANDOLINE**, in Good Condition. Can be seen by Appointment. Reasonable Offer Accepted.—Box 9079, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [9079]

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**A** GODOWN at WHITEFIELD ROAD, About 2,500 Square Feet Next to Kwong Sang Hong Glass Factory. —Please apply KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd. [9001]

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**ROOM** with Board Wanted by Eurasian Bachelor. Moderate Terms and Quiet Locality desired on Hono Koro Side.—Write Box 9077, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [9077]

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**TO LET**—MANSION FLAT in CHURCHILL, Excellently Situated Opposite Cricket Ground and, Within Three Minutes of First-Class Preparatory Schools. Twenty Minutes from West-End by Bus. Five Rooms with Kitchen, etc. Newly and Attractively Furnished. Night and Day Porters. Rent, £100 A Year. Purchases of Furniture necessary, £240. For further particulars Apply Box No. 9111, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [9111]

**TO LET**—From 1st APRIL, 1930, GROUND FLOOR, No. 4, CAMAN BUILDING (No. 304, NATHAN ROAD). Kowloon.—Apply to: CREDDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th Floor French Bank Building. [9064]

**TO LET**—From First MARCH, FLAT, No. 2, KILPATRICK HOUSE, PEAK. Four Rooms, Finish System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences. Moderate Rent.—Apply DEACONS. [9033]

**TO LET**—Modern HOUSE on THE PEAK. Available in MARCH or APRIL, 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms. Short or Long Lease.—Apply Box 9028, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [9028]



## Sleeping Suits For Summer Wear

Well cut and easy fitting in a variety of materials suitable for Spring and Summer Wear.



Fine Zephyr, white grounds, with coloured stripes, cut with short sleeves and knee length.  
\$8.00 per suit.

Fine Aertex Cellular in plain white, short sleeves, knee length.  
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Aertex Cellular in plain colours or stripe designs.  
From \$16.50 per suit.

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## ROUND THE COURTS.

### A YOUNG THIEF.

A young Chinese of no fixed abode was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday, at Kowloon Magistracy, for the theft of a quantity of clothing, the property of a Chinese living at 692, Reclamation Street. Lance-Sergeant Feely said that the accused entered the premises by the back door and stole the clothing. When arrested several pawn tickets were found in his possession. The clothing was ordered to be returned to the complainant on the payment of redemption money to the pawnbroker.

### FORGED \$100 BILL.

A foki of a shop in Laichikok Road was at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday charged with unlawful possession of a forged \$100 note. He was arrested in Shamshuipo on Monday. Detective-Sergeant Meadows applied for a remand of 24 hours for further inquiries. This was granted by the Magistrate.

### COWARD AND BULLY.

For striking a woman who was carrying a baby on her back, a Chinese was fined \$10 by Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday. Defendant was further ordered to sign a personal bond for his future behaviour. Defendant admitted the charge but said he had only given the woman a gentle tap. After inspecting the injury to complainant's face, the Magistrate asked the man if that was his idea of a gentle blow. It appears that the defendant was drawing water from a street fountain and had some ten pails waiting to be filled. The woman asked if she might draw a small can first whereupon the man pushed her away. A quarrel followed during the course of which the man hit her over the eye.

### QUARRELLING KOWLOON COUPLE.

MAGISTRATE'S PLAIN HINT TO THE HUSBAND.

The case in which Mrs. Bertha Soares is summoning her husband, Mr. J. A. Soares, for maintenance, was resumed before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. J. T. Prior was for the complainant and Mr. Leo d'Almada, snr., for the defendant.

The Magistrate again asked the solicitors if there was any hope of a reconciliation between the parties.

Mr. d'Almada left the Court with his client, and, on returning, said that it was impossible for his client to ask his sister to leave the house. If she did, he would have to support her and that would seriously cripple his already small income and this would result in further unhappiness in the family. However, if his wife would consent to return to the house and live as before, he would guarantee that his sister should not interfere with her.

His Worship replied that, judging from the evidence, Mr. d'Almada's client was making a very great mistake. The parties were both members of the Christian Church, and the duty of a husband to his wife was even greater than that of a brother to a sister, although to many the bonds between a brother and sister were the most precious things in life. His Worship said that he saw no hope of a reconciliation, unless the husband agreed to his wife's conditions.

Mr. d'Almada remarked that there was no question of infidelity, and, apart from the quarrels described there was no bar to a settlement.

Mrs. de Santos, mother of Mrs. Soares, said that her daughter after the birth of her child never regained her former health. Questioned by Mr. d'Almada, witness said that she did not approve of her daughter's marriage from the start, because of the bad temper of the husband.

The hearing was adjourned until Friday, March 14, at 2.15 p.m.

### MILLIONAIRE'S WAR ON CRIME.

SECRET COMMITTEE OF SEVEN.

A secret crime committee composed of seven Chicago millionaires has been created by the Chicago Commerce Association. This committee is starting to collect a fund of \$1,000,000 with which it intends to gather proof for grand juries which can be used as evidence to prosecute gangsters, racketeers and crooked politicians who have considered Chicago a happy hunting ground for years past.

The move is associated with the virtual taking-over of the reins of city government by Mr. Silas Strawn's "Citizens' Protective Committee" which is providing funds to keep the city's essential functions in operation following the virtual bankruptcy of the municipal treasury.

## EFFECT OF FOOD ON HEALTH.

BYE-LAWS TO REGULATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

### SANITARY BOARD DECISION.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, at which the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, C.B.E., presided in the absence of Mr. G. H. Sayer, a motion was brought forward for the regulation of food-preserving establishments in the matter of cleanliness.

Commenting on the matter, the Hon. Dr. A. R. Wellington, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, said:—As food is a medium for the spread of a number of diseases including diarrhoea, dysentery, enteric, paratyphoid, cholera and tuberculosis, it is right and proper that those who prepare food for sale should be subject to reasonable rules and regulations, made for the purpose of protecting the health of those who may partake of such food.

Under section 16, sub-section 19, the Board has power to make bye-laws for the regulation of bake-houses, dairies, aerated water manufactories and food-preserving establishments. Under section 16, sub-section 32, the Board has power to make bye-laws for the prevention of the manufacture or sale of unsound, adulterated or unwholesome food. Bye-laws have been adopted for ensuring the cleanliness of bake-houses, dairies, markets, slaughter houses and aerated water manufactories, but up to date none have been adopted for the regulation of food-preserving establishments.

Bye-laws were drafted and approved by the Board in 1923. These were submitted to Government for approval in that year, but the Government considered that the time was not then opportune for the introduction of such bye-laws and proposed, if the Board saw no objection, not to bring the regulations before the Legislative Council until conditions became more normal. The matter was dropped and it is now proposed to bring it again to the notice of Government.

He proposed the following motion:—"That the Board do write to Government enquiring if it is considered that conditions are now sufficiently normal to justify the placing of bye-laws for the regulation of food-preserving establishments before the Legislative Council."

### The Splitting Evil.

In seconding the motion, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga said that he would mention one point seeing that the D.M.S.S. in the course of his remarks had made reference to bake-houses. He (Mr. Braga) had not a copy of the licence before him, but he was aware that in the Shanghai Municipal Council regulations there was a clause in the licence making spitting an offence against the licensee.

Mr. Braga enlarged on this evil habit which had given rise to a hue-and-cry before, and suggested that a regulation on the same lines as that of Shanghai for the prevention of spitting in bake-houses should be included in the bye-laws.

Other members present, Messrs. Wong Kwong Tin and T. N. Chau, voted for the motion, which was carried.

### SANITATION AT MUSLIM HOSTEL.

A BENEVOLENT ATTITUDE SUGGESTED.

A minute by the President was on the agenda of the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday with regard to flush instalments at the new Muslim Hostel adjoining the Mosque in Shelley Street. An inspection had revealed that the supply of water was inadequate for flush purposes and the matter had been taken up with those in charge. The minute proposed that a period of six months be allowed in which to put matters right.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga said that this hostel was entirely in the nature of a benevolent institution and not one run for the sake of profit. He continued that he had personally visited the hostel and found that it was doing a good bit of charitable work to Mohammedans who arrive as destitutes and others in the Colony who have no means of subsistence or can afford to stay in an hotel. They were provided with accommodation in the surroundings of the Mosque.

He felt sure that the authorities of that hostel had no desire to contravene the regulations, and thought that if the requirements were properly pointed out to them and a benevolent attitude adopted, they would fall into line. Mr. Braga added that his remarks were only in the nature of a suggestion. The Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, who presided in the absence of the Chairman, said that six months' time had been allowed to put the system in order, and Mr. Braga was satisfied.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

915 M.G. IN ISLAND RESERVOIRS.

The total storage in the island reservoirs on the morning of Monday, March 3, amounted to 915.10 million gallons showing a decrease of 49.32 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption amounted to 48.87 million gallons.

### KOWLOON SUPPLY.

The total storage in the mainland reservoirs on the morning of Monday, March 3, amounted to 392.64 million gallons showing a decrease of 14.01 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption amounted to 29.83 million gallons, not including 2.18 million gallons supplied to water boats at Lai Chi Kok. The yield from the Shing Mun River and streams during the week was 15.05 million gallons.

### FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

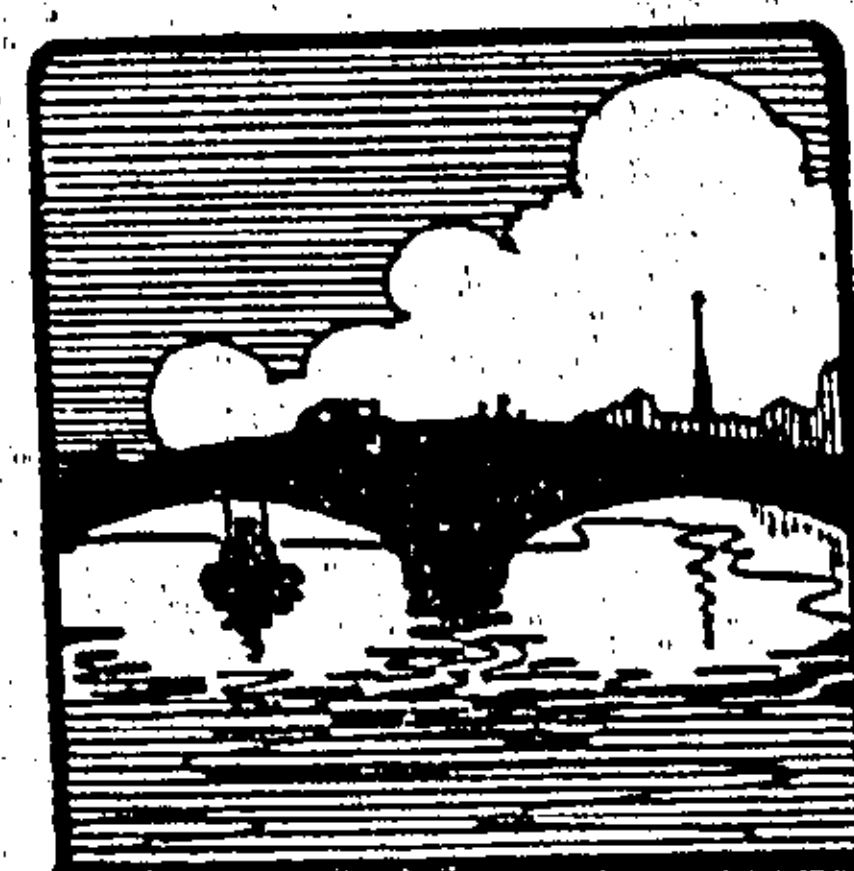
MYSTERY TO BE SOLVED BY CANADA.

The mystery of Sir John Franklin is nearing solution. The Canadian Government has authorized the payment of \$1,000 for data which it is believed may lead to the discovery of the last resting place of the great English explorer and the recovery of the priceless records of his expedition.

The only written record of Franklin's expedition was a brief report found by Capt. McClintock in the fifties, telling of the explorer's death and the privations of the survivors who were trying to make the mouth of Back's Fish River. For years explorers and navigators have sought for the main records but fruitlessly. The most important of these records, it is now thought, were buried in Franklin's grave. Charles F. Hall, an American explorer, searched for Franklin in the sixties, spending the years 1864

(Continued on next Column.)

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TEL. K. 115.



The sailor is now a prospector in Alaska, being over eighty years of age. His Seattle friend committed the story to writing and prepared maps of the supposed location of the grave. This data came to the notice of T. W. Jackson of Vancouver, who believed that Canada should get these records and made representations to Ottawa to that effect.



## New, Unrivalled, Life-like Are These Victor Red Seal Recordings

One of the most masterly Victor Records of all time is Bloch's Concerto Grosso, which Fabien Seitzky and the Philadelphia Chamber String Sinfonietta have recorded for release this month. Here is music that vitalizes the powers of the small string orchestra to the utmost; here is a recording that couples high genius with flesh-and-blood reality! To keep it company is a truly inspiring and entirely complete recording of *The Pirates of Penzance*, performed by the Rupert D'Oyly Carte-Light Opera Company and Orchestra. Crystal-clear diction, bright and sparkling interpretation, place this album of Victor Records among the best within recent times. There are a large number of other Red Seal Records which you will want to hear and keep forever. You are cordially invited to hear them on our Victor Radio-Electrola.

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Concerto Grosso (Ernest Bloch)  
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In Album M-46 (Nos. 9596-9598). AM-56 (Nos. 9599-9601). On 3 Double-Faced Victor Records with Explanatory Folder. List Price, \$5.00.

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FLORENCE MIDDAGH (Composer)—CLAUDE E. SAUNIER (Composer)  
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|                                      |                                                               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Clavellitos (Carnations) (Valverde)  | Sonata in G Major (Beethoven; Op. 30, No. 3) Violin and Piano |
| 2. Estrellita (Little Star) (Ponce)  | Fritz KREMER-SERGEI RACHMANINOFF                              |
| Russian Nightingale Song (Alabieff)  | Nos. 5163 and 5164, 12-inch                                   |
| AMELITA GALL-CORCHI                  |                                                               |
| No. 1440, 10-inch                    |                                                               |
| Bean Soir (Evening Fair)             | Faust—Le veau d'or (Calf of Gold)                             |
| (Bouquet-Debussy)                    | (Cosmod)                                                      |
| Clair de Lune (The Wistful Moon)     | Mozart—Ahl del Tebeo (Haughty Roman)                          |
| (Verlaine-Sanle, Op. 83, No. 1)      | ENO FRICA-ORFEO CROCE                                         |
| NO. 1439, 10-inch                    | Nos. 5053, 12-inch                                            |
| MARY GARDNER                         |                                                               |
| Phédre—Overture—Parts 1 and 2        | Pecca d'ammore (Love's Angling)                               |
| (Massenet)                           | (Bracco-Barbier)                                              |
| ALFRED HERTZ AND                     | Co sters na vota (Racconito)                                  |
| SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA     | (V. de Crescenzo)                                             |
| No. 7154, 12-inch                    | TITO SCRIA                                                    |
| Sonata—Largo (Eccles-Koussevitzky)   | No. 1438, 10-inch                                             |
| Chanson Triste (Koussevitzky, Op. 2) |                                                               |
| ERICH KOUSSEVITZKY                   |                                                               |
| No. 7159, 12-inch                    |                                                               |
|                                      | Fête-Dieu à Séville—Parts 1 and 2                             |
|                                      | (Holiday in Seville) (Albeniz)                                |
|                                      | LEO OLD BROKOWSKI AND THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA              |
|                                      | No. 7158, 12-inch                                             |

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

(Victor Distributors)

Chater Road.



## SHAREHOLDERS CENSURE DIRECTORS.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.)

carry greater weight and influence in all matters appertaining to Chinese business.

The Chinese advice to us is that, if the present Chinese farmer were continued in his present strong position, it would be so impracticable with the lapse of years that the Company's independent existence would be placed at the mercy of their own farmer. This fear is not imaginary. It is very real indeed. It has transpired in one of the later stages of the recent negotiations for a compromise between the conflicting views of the Directors that "although the Board was willing to run its steamers on its own account, under conditions which amply protect the Company from being in a worse position than if the existing farming agreement had been adhered to, the Company now proposes to continue the system of farming out to Mr. Woo."

## Sir Robert Ho Tung's Warning.

Some time ago Sir Robert Ho Tung sounded a note of warning of what might happen; he was ignored. Impending danger now threatens the Company in a very real sense. Sir Robert is very anxious to ward it off. His is not a negligible interest in the Company; it is a very substantial one. So are those of his associates. Sir Robert, Mr. Li Tse Fong, and Mr. M. K. Lo hold between them more than one-third of the total capital of the Company. They, as men of business, of mature judgment and cool deliberation, are not likely to trifle with their preponderant interest in the Company out of spite. Theirs is a large interest, and they are not going to stake it on a cast of the die. Their advice is deliberate and calculating, and it would be folly on the part of the shareholders to contemptuously throw it aside as of little moment and unworthy of consideration and acceptance.

Through Sir Robert's action, for which he was thanked by the Board, the present farmer's last tender was increased by \$10,000. It was he who secured a tender from another prospective farmer, whose initial offer for the business was slightly better than the present farmer's tender for the first year, and \$12,000 better for the second and third years. Compare the respective values of the security offered by the two rival tenderers. In the case of the present farmer it is only \$300,000. In the case of his competitor it is five times as large, viz. \$1,500,000. And yet, for no convincing reason, the majority directors decided to ignore the new tender with all its greater advantages to shareholders, and to afford the present farmer a fresh opportunity to increase his offer so as to enable the directors to award the new contract to him. Perpetually, Sir Robert Ho Tung remarks, "the principle underlying the advantage of sealed tenders is defeated."

## Vacillation Alleged.

I can only attribute to a considerate moderation the absence of an outburst of indignation against a deliberate policy of playing fast and loose with the minority directors in the vacillation that has made itself felt as such a pronounced feature of the conduct of negotiations by the majority directors, and which must be decidedly annoying to put it mildly, to the minority group. There was patient endurance to consent to a postponement of this meeting from December 3 last till to-day in order that negotiations for a compromise might take place. The counsel of moderation on the part of the minority directors was rewarded in the end with the intimation, on February 6, that "any change in the present system of farming of the Steamboat Company's steamers may lead to eventual breaking-up of the existing Pool Agreement between the Steamboat Company and the China Navigation Company. But we are told that there are agreements legally binding on both Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and the Company until December 31, 1936."

Sir Robert has dramatically pleaded with us that "the company might be captain of its own ships and master of its own destiny." What a fitting paraphrase of William Ernest Henley's lines:—

"It matters not how strait the gate,

How charged with punishments the scroll,

I am the master of my fate,

I am the captain of my soul."

I plead with you, Gentlemen, in the words of James Benjamin Kenyon, to "Be the proud captain still of thine own fate." Are we going to be so deaf to Sir Robert's appeal, so indifferent to our own interests, so subservient to the dictates of others, as to ignore the logical advocacy of our cause and fail to support the authors of the resolution before us by denying them our loyal support, and withholding from them our vote that will help them to emerge triumphant from a contest to which they have devoted so much anxious time, and laboured with such undragging zeal, in order that the Company might assert its independence and shake off the tyranny of a relentless force? I cannot for one moment imagine that we can do otherwise than vote wholeheartedly for the

resolution moved by Sir Robert Ho Tung and seconded by Mr. Li Tse Fong. They rely on us for it; let us give it to them without stint, and so prove that diligence, zeal, and watchfulness in our cause must have their reward.

## MR. LO SPEAKS OUT.

## THE FARMER AGAIN CRITICISED.

Mr. Lo, said:—I had not really intended to say anything at this meeting, but in view of the Chairman's observations I think it is only due to you that I should say a few words in reply. I am happy to notice both in his speech and in the proposer's speech all absence of personal feeling, and I personally am very delighted with this attitude. Personally I do not mind whether you will agree with me or disagree with me, but I am very anxious that there should be no difference as to the facts of the case. Between people who have any memory and honesty there can be no difficulty as regards facts and as regards what has happened.

To begin with, I would like to say one word of what I may describe as the cause of this adjourned meeting. As far as I know, and I speak with all sincerity, I was not aware that there was any hitch in the negotiations which were then being conducted with a view to coming to an agreement on the terms read out by the Chairman. I confess it was not very much to my liking that we should have to plead with the farmer for concessions as to whether we have to retain all his staff, or his crew and what we have to do with him, or by him, but that is all by the way. As far as I knew right up to the morning, when Mr. Li Tse Fong and myself went to see Mr. Mackie and Mr. Johnson, our impression was that those efforts were about to be crowned with success.

As stated in the circular letter sent out by Sir Robert Ho Tung, the sole cause of what I might call the dramatic breaking up of negotiations was, very succinctly stated in that circular letter. The cause was that the Chairman read out to us a portion of the telegram supplied to him by the China Navigation Company to the effect set out in Paragraph 24. The Chairman said in effect:—"I interpreted it in a certain way, and gentlemen, that's all. It's no use talking further." That was the real cause of this meeting. It is not that every avenue had been explored and that we had failed to come to terms unless the intimation of Butterfield & Swire could be considered as a failure to come to terms.

The second point I would like to draw your attention to is this. It is a point which has been impressed on us time after time, day after day, meeting after meeting, by the Board and it is:—"Well, look at the Company's position before the farming system was adopted by the Company." Happily I was not a director at that time so I can speak all the more frankly. Gentlemen, I ask you, are you really satisfied by an observation like that, that the real cause of the Company's satisfactory position was because of the system? Do you mean to say that if the Company had not farmed out the steamers it would have gone on year after year getting the miserable results which they had in fact been getting?

## Insufficient Supervision.

I can say without fear of contradiction from the Board, and I am sure without contradiction from any of you who know the facts of the case, that the plain truth of the matter was that there was insufficient supervision in the Company's management during the years that the Company was running on its own account. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.)

If there is no slander or libel, and I say so with all sincerity, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and the Company systematically robbed of half its earnings or profits? If the Company had had better supervision and had run the steamers on its own, do you mean to say that we would not have the same results, and is there any reason why we should not have got as good or even better results?

The Chairman's description of the farmer—and here again I speak without any mental reservation that I have no other feeling for him than personal friendship—makes you feel that if there ever was an angel dropped from heaven, this is the man. (Loud laughter.)

Year after year he preserves his strength, he pays money on the wharves, on the steamers, on the staff, for no personal reason but only in the interest of the Company! Is it sense, gentlemen, I ask you! (Laughter.) If it was worth his while to build these steamers, to spend money on these wharves; if it was worth his while to be friendly to the Company, what does it mean? It means that he is making a good thing out of the Company. (Laughter and applause.) Can you picture what would have happened but for persons like Sir Robert who, in spite of ill-health, come forward in the interest of shareholders. Where

(Continued on next Column.)

## CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK.

## VISITING HONG KONG IN MOTOR YACHT.

## TO-DAY'S BUSY PROGRAMME.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederik, the Crown Prince of Denmark, who is on a tour of the Far East, arrived in the Colony from Bangkok shortly after noon yesterday, in his private yacht, the motor-ship Fionia. Included in the Royal party are Prince Knud, Prince and Princess Axel and Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister to China, Japan and Siam. Mr. W. Bache, Chamberlain, to His Majesty the King of Denmark, and Mr. Thiele (A.D.C. to the Crown Prince), are also in the party.

The visit to the Colony is a private one and yesterday afternoon, the Crown Prince was busy shopping in Hong Kong. His Royal Highness left Denmark early in the New Year and has made visits to Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Bangkok. It was at the latter port that the Danish Minister joined the party.

Perfect weather was encountered all the way from Bangkok, and in spite of a stop of three hours just outside Hong Kong on account of the fog, the vessel arrived 20 hours ahead of the scheduled time.

## Arrangements for To-day.

We understand the Crown Prince will lunch at Government House to-day, while the rest of the proposed programme during His Royal Highness's stay in Hong Kong as follows:—

Motor car drive round the Island this morning.

Tea at the Danish Consul's (Mr. Larssen) residence, The Peak.

Dinner at the Peninsula Hotel (given by the Danish community).

We have been informed that the Roof Garden of the Peninsula Hotel has been reserved for the latter occasion.

The Fionia will weigh anchor just before midnight and will proceed to Shanghai. According to present arrangements, visits will be paid to Nanking and Japan, where a stay of six days will be made before the journey home which will be via Suez.

## The Fionia.

The Fionia is a twin-screw motor vessel of 3,213 tons gross, and 3,337 tons nett. She was built in 1914 by Messrs. Akt. Burmeister and Wain of Copenhagen, and her dimensions are—Length 99.4 ft.; breadth 33.5 ft.; depth 27 ft. Her engines which were installed by the builders develop 658 N.H.P. and the vessel is fitted with electric lights and a wireless outfit. Her port of registry is Copenhagen.

would we get to? The farmer is a nice man, but where are we going to? The only point my colleagues do not seem to appreciate is this—Is there anything in the Company to make him interested in the Company, to make him go on being an angel. (Laughter.) This year the minority directors had to fight very hard as to whether we should ask for tenders at all, and the result was we should get tenders, not that we should have them in the competitive sense, but as a lever to bargain with the present farmer.

A shareholder: Shame! Although he knew that there was another tender coming forward, the present farmer wrote a chit, not on a printed form, to say "I am willing to continue my tender on certain terms," and if you believe me, he says: "Yes, I am prepared to go on subject to adjustment every year." There is nothing binding on him if the tender was subject to adjustment. He says "if the Venezia comes on the run, hands off, I am not going on with the farming." If the farming contract has to be suspended during the running of the Venezia, the Company has to bear the loss while the farmer is clear.

Gentlemen, before you vote I ask you to consider this very simple question "Is it reason and sense for anyone to act in the angelic manner painted by the Chairman?" If not, vote for us.

## RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried by 12 votes, the numbers being 34 in favour and 22 against.

The Chairman announced that in view of the fact that the Directors did not approve of the resolution, and in view of the fact that a number of the shareholders shared the disapproval, the poll would be taken. He announced that the poll would be taken on June 24, 1930, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

## MRS. SOUTHERN ON THE CHARM OF "JANE AUSTEN."

## POWER OF MAKING EVERYDAY THINGS LIVE FOR EVER.

## CHIEF JUSTICE'S BRILLIANT EPIGRAM.

The penultimate lecture of the season was given yesterday to the British Association by Mrs. W. T. Southern, in the form of a witty and very human sketch of the life and character of Jane Austen. The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, whose trenchant and humorous remarks have been one of the features of this series of lectures, coined a brilliant epigram for the occasion. Speaking of the happiness which radiated from Jane Austen's books he said, "any fool can be unhappy, but it takes brains to be happy."

Sir Henry was in the chair, and having announced the meeting open he said that there was no need for him to introduce Mrs. Southern, he would instead re-quote a quotation made by her the other day "Good wine needs no bush."

## "SMALL BEER, BUT NOT FLAT BEER."

Mrs. Southern began her lecture by quoting some of the things that had been said about Jane Austen. One writer had referred to her as "that comic author," Chesterton in a preface to her very early book, "Love and Friendship," said that she could have been a buffoon like the Wife of Bath. Those who had read Jane Austen, said the lecturer, could never consider her comic, and no comparison could be less apt than that of Chesterton. Jane Austen was always herself, preserving her own inimitable virtues as a writer. A friend on hearing that she proposed to give this lecture had said "How can you, there is nothing to say about Jane Austen." True her career was not like that of a cinema heroine, but there was too much matter rather than too little, Jane had invested every moment of her life with humour and interest.

identity being made known to the Prince, invited to see his library and given permission to dedicate a future novel to him. "Emma" was accordingly so dedicated.

"I would urge those who have not read her," said Mrs. Southern, "to disabuse their minds of the thought that she was a dull, precise, maiden lady." It was easier to find Edgar Wallace than to seek out Jane Austen but most people liked really good things when they got them. Jane Austen would delight many people to whom she was now merely a name. Sir Walter Scott had said of her, "That young lady had a talent for describing every day life, which to me is the most wonderful I have met with." What a pity such a brilliant creature died so young. Mrs. Southern emphasised the astounding genius needed in making little, every day things live for ever. It was Jane Austen's gift to put before us every day things in a brilliant manner. She proved for all time that small beer need not be flat beer. Her work was distinguished by a marvellous blend of attention to detail and breadth of vision.

## Jane Austen's Placid Life.

In a short sketch of Jane Austen's life the speaker said that it was not often that one found an author who lived in surroundings so harmonious to her taste, and who was able to write with such peace and tranquillity. Yet great things were happening in the World of that day. Jane Austen was born in 1775 and died in 1817, living through a period when Empires rose and fell, and rose again; and yet she never hinted at politics in her novels. Her eyes never looked beyond the countryside she loved, except for brief glimpses of quiet London Squares, and the grey streets of Bath, but every page she wrote sparkled with humour and was filled with the breath of life. It was obvious in her books that she had a warm corner in her heart for sailors, and in all her references to ships and shipboard life there was no inaccuracy. That two of her brothers entered the Navy and rose to be Admirals accounted for this, had they not done so it was improbable that the sea would have been mentioned as she never touched on subjects of which she was ignorant.

## Hints of Romance.

Of romance in her life there were one or two hints dropped in her letters, and in those of her nephews. Besides the evidence of the novels in which the sympathy that she felt for those of her heroines who had unhappy love affairs was apparent. "She was so intensely human," said Mrs. Southern, "that I am convinced that she loved once in her life." There was neither malice nor prissiness about her, in fact Mrs. Milford writes to the effect that Jane Austen was the gayest, prettiest, most mischievous, husband-bunting girl she ever met. For the first 25 years, her life flowed on peacefully. She went to balls with her beloved sister, Cassandra. Her books were full of balls, and many were the pleasant sidelights that her description of these functions threw on the customs of the day. In 1801 her father retired and the family moved to Bath. After his death in 1805 they divided their time between Southampton, Lyme Regis, and Bath, and the last eight years of Jane's life were spent, as was her childhood, in Hampshire.

## The Novels.

Turning to Jane Austen's novels, Mrs. Southern said that most of "Pride and Prejudice" was probably written before the author was 21, but "Sense and Sensibility" which was started later was her first published work. In 1803 a publisher bought "Northanger Abbey" for £10 but did not print it. Her novels were not widely read by the gay world of her day, and she herself was only known to a small circle. Towards the close of her life she received her only mark of distinction. This was in 1815 when she was nursing her brother in London. The doctors who attended him, on learning that Jane was the author of "Pride and Prejudice," told her that the Prince Regent was a great admirer of her novels and kept a set in each of his residences. She was, on her

fact, the only woman who had been invited to see his library and given permission to dedicate a future novel to him.

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## Sir Henry Gollan.

"IT TAKES BRAINS TO BE HAPPY."

Sir Henry Gollan said he wished to thank Mrs. Southern for the picture she had given them of one of the most delightful figures in literary history. She had referred to the joy that Jane Austen took in her work, but her words slightly altered every thing she wrote. No greater tribute could be paid to Jane Austen than to say that she wrote happily and made others happy in reading her. "Any fool can be unhappy," said Sir Henry, "but it takes brains to be happy."

"I sometimes think," he continued, "that our whole system of education is at fault; the most important factor is omitted. I sometimes think that in every school and university there should be a teacher of happiness. People think happiness comes naturally—it doesn't. What comes naturally is the pursuit of happiness." In conclusion Sir Henry said, "If I were not such a devotee of Jane Austen, the elegant and humorous way in which Mrs. Southern has championed her would have started me reading her at once." (Applause.)

A lady in the audience drew attention to Jane Austen's intensely moral outlook, and the way in which it had coloured her novels. The humour, she added, seemed gradually to mellow in the later books.

The next, and final lecture of the season, will be given in April 1, in the Cathedral Hall at 5.30 p.m., by Father MacDonald, on "Literary links between the East and the West."

## FACTORY FIRE IN KAIPING.

BIG DAMAGE REPORTED.

According to the Chinese Press, a serious fire and explosion occurred recently in a big fire-cracker factory in Kaiping district. The fire broke out in the factory at about 9.30 p.m. being caused by a worker carelessly throwing a cigarette end into inflammable substance. The flames spread with alarmingly rapidly and the whole city was roused.

The fire was not got under control until 8 a.m. the next morning, eight shops, besides the factory, being destroyed. The total loss to property was estimated at a million dollars, and over \$100,000 worth of explosives went up. No casualties are reported. During the confusion, prisoners in the local gaol broke free and four of them succeeded in making their escape.

## TENNIS RACKETS

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ITS STANDARD (QUALITY) IS NEVER LOWERED.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

AS From March 8, Dr. T. YAMASAKI'S Dental Surgery will be situated in PEDDER BUILDING, 6th Floor. [9110]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

NO LATE CARS will Run After 12.05 on the NIGHT of THURSDAY, the 6th INSTANT. [9107]

## HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAIPEY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 7th MARCH, 1930, commencing at 2 p.m.

MEMBER'S ENCLOSURE. Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No one without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Badges admitting Non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies, are obtainable through the Secretary upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for payment of all Obita, &c.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges (limited to two) for the first admission to the Members' Enclosure of Wives, Lady relatives and Friends.

Names must be stated when applying. On no pretext will Children be permitted in their Enclosure during the Meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE. The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

Bookmakers, Jockeys, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary. [9112]

## ANNUAL NAVAL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following CONTRACTS, viz:—

Supply of Timber and Timber Materials.

Upholstery Work.

Dry Cleaning Work.

Repairing Clocks, Watches, and Stop Watches.

Supply and Repair of Bamboo Sunblinds.

Supply of Acetylene Gas.

Supply of Oxygen Gas.

The CONTRACTS Commence on 1st APRIL, 1930, and Expire on the 31st MARCH, 1931.

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, by whom Tenders will be received until NOON, MONDAY, 10th MARCH, 1930.

The Right is reserved of Rejecting All or any Tenders and of accepting any portion of a Tender. [9108]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

THE Offices and Stations of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to PUBLIC BUSINESS on WEDNESDAY, the 12th MARCH, 1930.

J. M. H. OSBORNE, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, Kowloon and District. York Building, Hong Kong, 4th Mar. 1930. [9109]

## HONG KONG REALTY AND TRUST CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES OF HONG KONG.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of HONG KONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, EXCHANGE BUILDING (2ND FLOOR), 220 VICTORIA ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG, on SATURDAY, the 23rd DAY of MARCH, 1930, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1929, and re-electing Directors and the Auditors.

By Order of the Board, C. F. V. RIBEIRO, Acting Secretary. Hong Kong, 3rd Mar. 1930. [9104]

## THE HONG KONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

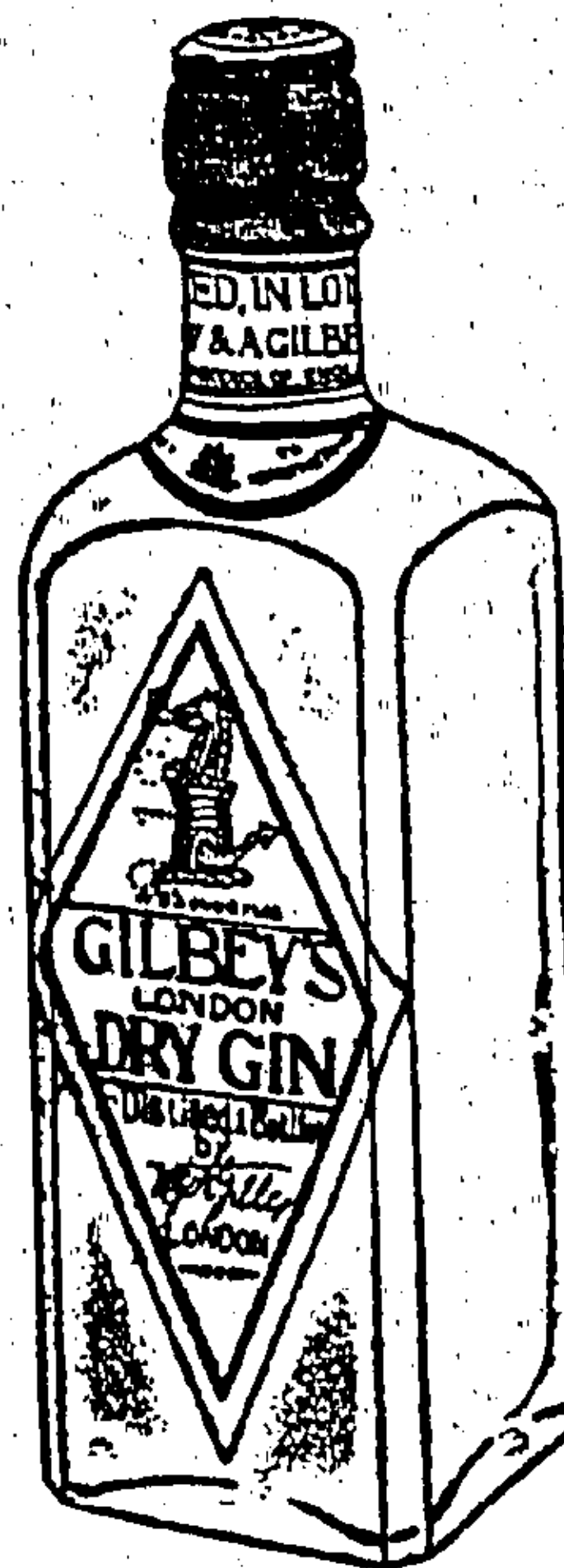
THE SIXTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary of the Company, 220 VICTORIA ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1930, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

By Order, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., General Managers. The Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hong Kong, 5th Mar. 1930. [9105]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 41st ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th DAY of MARCH, 1930, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

By Order of the Board of Directors, SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hong Kong, 20th Feb. 1930. [9106]



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## UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, on MONDAY, the 10th MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

By Order of the Board of Directors, DODWELL & CO., LTD., General Managers. [9027]

## THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, F. & O. BUILDING, on WEDNESDAY 12th MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1929, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hong Kong, 18th Feb. 1930. [9056]

## THE DAIRY FARM, ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Company's TOWN OFFICE, 2, LOWER ALBERT ROAD, on FRIDAY, the 14th MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1929, and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. D. THOMSON, Acting Secretary. Hong Kong, 25th Feb. 1930. [9074]

## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.03 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone is central over N.E. China. The Northern depression has passed into the Pacific to the E.N.E. of Tokyo. The Southern depression remains central to the West of Hainan and has deepened slightly.

Local Forecast:—E. winds, moderate to fresh; overcast, fog and rain.

## DEATH.

MONTGOMERY.—On March 3, at Lower Crescent, Belfast, EUPHEMIA, beloved wife of The Very Rev. Dr. HENRY MONTGOMERY, M.A., D.D., in her 81st year.—(By cable.) [985]

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street, Tel. Central 12.  
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.  
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MARCH 5, 1930.

## LEARNING BY LISTENING-IN

For many years it has been possible to take up a serious course of language study by gramophone. In London there is an institute which specialises in this form of education, and by purchasing its records one may study any of a dozen different languages—including Chinese! After the talking-machine came broadcasting, and there can be no doubt as to the potentialities of wireless as a means of creating and stimulating an interest in those subjects which the low-brows call "high-brow."

About two years ago a Press campaign was worked up against the "dry," "dull," and otherwise allegedly uninteresting talks which were being addressed to the many millions listening-in to the programmes of the British Broadcasting Company. The agitation was more of a newspaper "stunt" than a really serious public protest, and the fact of these talks being still given is proof that they are actually much more popular than they were represented to be.

Broadcasting offers unique opportunities for the encouragement of study and serious thinking, and it is clear from a glance at recent programmes that in England there is a keen demand for talks of this character. We have before us the items broadcast from London and Daventry on February 4. There was a talk of twenty minutes on Oxford in the seventies—one of a series of lectures entitled "Looking Backward."

This was followed by another twenty minutes devoted to "The Painting of Space," one of a series on the meaning of pictures. Then there was a half-hour talk on modern wonders of science—"Scientific Research and Clothes," with another on "Freedom of Speech," one of a series entitled "Problems of Personal Liberty," and yet another on "Dr. John Bull," part of a series on the progress of music.

It is easy to imagine the annoyance of those whose feet are itching to dance at such "dull" items as these, but for those disinclined to listen to talks of this kind the B.B.C. very considerably provides alternative programmes. There is a range of dance-music, songs, comedy, and band music for those who do not wish to listen to the talks on serious subjects, and so the frivolous and the thoughtful are simultaneously catered for—which, of course, is as it should be. The B.B.C. is supported by all classes of the community, and the tastes of each section have to be taken into consideration in the preparation of the daily programmes. Here in Hong Kong we cannot afford the luxury of alternative lists of items broadcast for the education or entertainment of listeners. In years to come, perhaps, it may be practical—as it would be even now possible—to offer such a choice, but that time is not yet. Improvements in the broadcasting service depend very largely upon the public; the more licences taken up, the more revenue is at the disposal of those who have the arrangement of the programmes. Those who take the view that their acquisition of a listener's licence is in the first place dependent upon an improvement in the broadcast programmes are actually impeding the progress they desire.

The result of the experiment which is now being made in broadcasting lessons in Cantonese will be awaited with great interest. In England the B.B.C. have broadcast French lessons with great success, and there is no obvious reason why local talks in and on Cantonese should not be equally successful. If—as we hope, the result fully justifies the experiment, the way will have been opened for further aids to study by broadcasting. There are scores of subjects which could be dealt with by persons resident in this Colony well qualified to speak with authority. It is feared that the vocal lecturer or nerves of the would-be lecturer are not considered by him to be equal to the strain, his paper could be read by one less self-conscious. There are hundreds of people in this Colony who would not trouble to attend a public lecture on a scientific subject but would listen appreciatively to an interesting talk on that same subject if it were broadcast. Wireless lectures must be regarded mainly as introductory addresses—arousing an interest and creating a desire for further and more serious study. They should give the listener a grasp of the fundamental issues involved, and provide him with guidance for the closer and more systematic pursuit of that knowledge which the unspoken speaker wishes to make more widely spread. In this way wireless can achieve valuable results as an educational medium without greatly reducing its capacity for providing lighter entertainment.

The study of Cantonese by the aid of the microphone and receiving-set is an example of the possibilities of wireless in arousing interest in "dry" subjects. Capable teachers of the language are to be had without difficulty and at no great expense. Books on the subject can be bought at reasonable prices. But a wireless talk brings one—perhaps for the first time—into direct touch with a subject which possibly has never been given a moment's serious thought. The voice of the unseen speaker establishes that strange but so often awakens an interest which only needs stimulating to become absorbing. It is not to be expected that the talks which Mr. Wells is giving on Cantonese will result in fifty per cent. of his listeners deciding to make a serious study of the language. If no more than five per cent. become sufficiently interested to wish to pursue their studies the experiment will have justified itself. The point will have been proved that wireless talks can and do create, awaken, and sustain interest in something more than dance-music and comic songs. In the University of Hong Kong, and also outside it, there are men qualified to speak to much larger audiences than they can otherwise expect to address on methods of study and the results of research. We hope Mr. Wells's experiment will show beyond all doubt that in this Colony there are many people who would welcome the further development of wireless talks on serious subjects.

## News and Views.

Owing to unusual pressure upon our space, our regular motor-pages will be included in to-morrow's issue instead of to-day.

Silk shipped by the N.D.L. express s.s. "Lüder" from Hong Kong on the 2nd inst., arrived at Marseilles on the 3rd inst., a transit time of 29 days.

The auction of postage-stamps next Friday at Lamart Bros. salesroom in Duddell Street will be held at 5.15 p.m., and not 8.15 as stated by mistake in yesterday's issue.

The rainfall recorded at the Botanic Gardens last month totalled only 1.63in. Only on seven days during February was any fall of rain recorded, and only on one day did it exceed half an inch.

Very great sympathy will be extended to Dr. J. H. Montgomery, Medical Superintendent of the Matilda Hospital, in the death of his mother, news of which was received yesterday by cable from Belfast.

## Family of Six with Tenpence.

Pathetic disclosures of a family's poverty were made at a Westminster inquest on Michael Joseph Crawley, aged forty-two, a jobbing gardener, who died in St. George's Hospital from a fractured skull received in a street accident. The widow said that Crawley had been unable to follow his occupation owing to the incessant rain, so on Christmas Day he walked from Kent to London to look for work. "When he left," she added, "we had tenpence between us. He had sixpence and I had fourpence." They had four children, and paid 13s. a week rent. Mrs. Crawley told the coroner that her husband had never said that he wished he were dead. He was too fond of life. Crawley was knocked down by a motor-cyclist, and the jury, returning a verdict of "Accidental death," exonerated the motor-cyclist from blame. Mr. Oddie gave Mrs. Crawley 22s.

Members of Committee and others also are assisting in the sale of tickets for the S.P.C.A. Fancy Dress Ball on Friday, March 7, are reminder that a return of this sales should be sent to the Hon. Treasury Percy Smith Seth & Fleming to-day (March 5).

Mrs. Fowler, the wife of Inspector Fowler of the S.P.C.A. is in Victoria Hospital as the result of injuries received in a motor car accident. It appears that Mrs. Fowler was run into by a car driven by an Indian chauffeur, outside her house, No. 10, East Point Terrace at 10 p.m. on Monday night.

## £23,000 Losses of Ner-Sag.

The first report of Ner-Sag, Ltd., since the sensational exposures last year and the arrest of Mr. Brandreth, the chairman and founder of the company, has been issued. It covers two years, and shows that in the past year there was a loss of £23,645, as compared with a loss in the previous period of £25,000. It is said that a large part of the loss is due to the necessity for cancelling contracts entered into by the previous board. Surplus properties have also had to be sold, while the expenditure of investigation into the company's affairs has had to be met. The auditors in their report to the directors announce that items appearing in a suspense account, amounting to £254,000, are the subject of litigation by the company against Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, but "this suspense account is not an exhaustive statement of the amount of the company's claims against them." The claim against Mr. Brandreth in respect of foreign rights is also said to be the subject of litigation by the company, together with salary, commission, and travelling expenses paid to Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth.

## Thunderbolts.

At a meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in Manchester last month, Dr. G. C. Simpson repeated the "Kelvin" lecture on "Lightning," which he gave some time ago to the Institution in London. The lecture was largely technical, but Dr. Simpson said one or two things of general interest, one of which was that the old theory of lightning discharges had been dominated by the idea that a cloud was an electric conductor. That was an electric conductor, and the theory was wrong. In a matter of fact, a cloud was one of the most perfect non-conductors possible. It was every reason to believe that lightning, the lecturer said, there was every reason to believe that lightning, otherwise known as the thunderbolt, was a real objective phenomenon—globes of light varying in size up to that of a man's head. How and where these balls arose was not at all clear, and it was a problem worth investigation. There was lightning that resembled a pearl necklace, what seemed like being the points where the light was most intensive. What was called ribbon lightning as seen in some photographs got its ribbonlike appearance through the movement of the camera when the photograph was being taken. The lecture was illustrated by some striking photographs of lightning, showing horizontal flashes, which are common in the tropics, being particularly impressive.

## Alhambra "Talkies."

The famous London music-hall Alhambra has passed into the world of shadows and echoes, or in plainer words has gone over to the "talkies." Thus the two great strongholds of the music-hall world in Leicester Square, the Empire and the Alhambra, have fallen. Leicester Square was much the same—the same loungers and needy folk, perhaps with fewer people who are not waiters in evening clothes, for it seems silly to put on evening clothes for a "talkie,"—but there will be no ballet or seriocomedies or lion comiques or any other sort of star in Leicester Square to sing about its glories and eccentricities. The Tivoli went over to the "enemy" long ago, and the Holborn is following. The Victoria Palace, near Victoria Station, however, still keeps alive the old-fashioned glories of the halls. One hopes that Mr. Kipling will write the requiem of the music-halldom of Leicester Square. It was in the Empire where his "Absent-minded Beggar" was recited to an accompaniment of sovereigns and half-sovereigns dropped into the coffers of the fund for the "dukes' sons and cooks' sons" that went to Table Bay, though why people in those far-away days should have subscribed for the dependants of the dukes' sons one never could quite grasp. The Alhambra was "built in the eighties after a fire that had destroyed the old building, which was originally the Royal Panopticon of science and art. Its Spanish architecture was suitable for the sort of glamour it put over its patrons in the last years of Queen Victoria, when King Edward in his Prince of Wales days often occupied its romantic boxes. In its last days Billy Bennett, "Almost a Gentleman," and other vital sparks of the music-hall gave the public a last chance to revive Leicester Square from its fate, but the effort was not well enough organised, and it expired feebly.

## New Life-Saving Suit.

Based on the physical principle of the floating of bodies, an Italian inventor, Dr. Faveri, has designed a life-saving suit in which he claims that a shipwrecked person can remain afloat for an indefinite period. The suit is made of a special waterproof tissue, being similar in shape to the overalls used by airmen and motorists, with the addition of a hood. It is constructed on a system of watertight compartments which can be blown out by breathing into four small tubes. Emergency rations can be stored in the pockets—which also contain ingenious instruments for day and night signalling. In the course of a film demonstration in London at the Regent Street Polytechnic, Mr. Sambucetti stated that exhaustive tests had been recently carried out at the naval port of Spezia in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Navy, who had forwarded a favourable report of the apparatus to the Admiralty.

## A Glass-Consistent Novelist.

The late D. H. Lawrence—son of a collier—was one of the most brilliant figures in contemporary literature. His writings scintillated with wit, and a limp clear style distinguished everything that came from his pen. He had, in addition, keen imagination and power of character portrayal. He knew exactly the impression he wished to convey, and his skill in transmitting thought to paper was unflinching. He had, in fact, the full equipment of a great author, and such some critics will proclaim him. His position was in several ways similar to that of Oscar Wilde in the early nineties, but whereas Wilde was a leader of London Society and did his writing, when and how he could, so that at the best he said, "I put my genius into my life, and my talents into my work," D. H. Lawrence lived almost as a recluse, and never lost his sympathy for the humble strata of society from which he came. There is the same talent, covered by the word "degeneracy," in much of the work of these two men. A book of D. H. Lawrence's written during the war, was burnt by order of a London magistrate, and the manuscript of his latest poems was confiscated while in the post. His pictures, too, have aroused the wrath of the "uncowed" no less than his writings. His death—reported by cable yesterday—is a great loss to British literature, for his work was a joy to those sufficiently sophisticated to be unimpressed by its subtle selenity. The impressionable type of reader would find him tedious, for his allusions were esoteric, and the interest of his work lay in nuances of style and the analysis of mental reactions under situations conceived and developed with the night-mate imagination of morbid genius.

## Looking Back 25 Years.

I am not a little astonished to notice that the discussion which took place at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last week has not produced a solitary letter in the newspapers pointing out that the obvious lesson to be learnt from the state of things depicted in the speech of the Hon. Mr. Gresham Stewart is that we ought to have representative government in the Colony. In the history of Hong Kong, how many petitions signed by almost every Britisher in the Colony have been dispatched to the Colonial office in London demanding, or rather asking to be given "a real effective voice in the management of the Colony's affairs external or internal?" I have culled the words within the quotation-marks from a petition sent in 1894, when, I see, the British community also subscribed to the declaration that "the prosperity of the Colony can best be maintained only by the continuance of Hong Kong as a free port."—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, March 6, 1919.

## Looking Back 50 Years.

The latest piece of folly and patry intermeddling with the state of things in this Colony by the Government has just been perpetrated in the stoppage of the sale of refreshments at the City Hall Theatre on the occasion of performances there, and we fail to see that any justifiable reason can be given for this piece of petty tyranny. Permission was given to the proprietors of the Hong Kong Hotel in Sir Arthur Kennedy's time by Mr. J. Gardner Austin, then Colonial Secretary, to sell refreshments at the City Hall on nights when performances were given "until further notice," but a few days since the hotel people received a notice from the police cancelling the permit held by them. Knowing that the bar has always been properly conducted, Mr. Dorabjee asked if there was any reason for the course adopted by the police, but got no further satisfaction than the statement that they were acting under instructions. We cannot conceive that any good purpose can be served by depriving the public of the convenience of obtaining what refreshments they require during a performance of three hours' duration, and can only look upon it as a tyrannical act of the Head of the Executive—in attempting to drive his private opinions down the public throat, in lieu of allowing to be sold that refreshment really required on the hot nights of a performance at the City Hall.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, March 5, 1930.

Any reader will thrill to the excitement in this book But the tough minded and those willing to face facts will realize its true significance.

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**PRINCE OF WALES  
CONVALESCENT.**

TO PROCEED TO UGANDA.

CARRYING OUT ORIGINAL  
PROGRAMME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Nairobi, March 4.

The latest bulletin states that the Prince of Wales is convalescent and expects to leave for Uganda on the 9th inst. as originally arranged.

Earlier Bulletin.

Nairobi, March 3.

It is learned that the Prince of Wales is progressing nicely, and it is hoped that he will be able to get up possibly to-morrow. Competent medical opinion here declares that there is no foundation for the anxiety apparently felt in some circles in London. It is pointed out that if the case is treated promptly, as the Prince of Wales has been, the attack passes off quickly, and the patient soon completely recovers and runs no risks in remaining in the country.

In regard to the use of an aeroplane on the Prince's Safari, it is emphasised that this method is never used for the actual spotting of game during the hunt, for which aeroplanes are unsuitable, owing to the noise of the engines scaring the animals. The aeroplane is merely used quickly to convey the news received at Nairobi that an elephant has been seen near Voi to the Prince's hunter at Kiu, and for transporting the hunter to Voi.

**KING HOLDS INVESTITURE.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, March 4.

H.M. the King, in the uniform of a Field Marshal, held a full dress investiture at Buckingham Palace. He stood for half an hour while the recipients of decorations slowly passed him.

This was His Majesty's first investiture since his illness.

**SEVERN. SCHEME.**PROPOSALS TO BUILD  
BARRAGE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, March 13.

Mr. Herbert Stanley Morrison, Minister of Transport, made a statement in the House of Commons regarding the proposals for a barrage of the River Severn. He said that the preliminary investigations had been concluded, and in July last a sub-committee reported that they were satisfied regarding the practicability of constructing the barrage.

The Government, however, had to be satisfied that there was a prima facie case for going a step further, and arrangements were now being made for the preparation of the scheme with estimates of the capital cost involved and the amount of electricity which might be expected to be generated.

It was estimated that this stage would be concluded in about two years. The Government was not committed in any way but regarded the proposition as of very great importance.

**THE WEI-HAI-WEI  
AGREEMENT.**FACILITIES FOR BRITISH  
WARSHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Mar. 3.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Arthur Henderson was asked whether in the impending agreement concerning Wei-hai-wei a clause was being inserted to enable British warships in Far Eastern waters to use that port for the purposes of health and for exercising the ships and their crews.

He replied that the draft agreement reached between the British Minister and the Chinese Foreign Minister for consideration by the two Governments contained a clause providing for such facilities for a period of years, which might be renewed by agreement.

**BUDGET PROSPECTS  
UNFAVOURABLE.**STOCK EXCHANGE  
DEPRESSION.INVESTORS FAVOUR GILT-  
EDGED SECURITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, March 4.

The Budget prospects are unfavourable. One reason is ascribed to the slump in the Stock Exchange which has steadily been getting worse in the past fortnight.

The depression was accentuated yesterday, the total value of shares of three well-known companies falling by three million pounds within a few hours. Gramophone shares, which were very popular a few months ago when they were worth forty million pounds, are to-day quoted at twelve million pounds.

Financial correspondents declare that the situation is not due to financial stringency, but investors are favouring gilt-edged and similar types, and are displaying shyness in buying industrials as is evidenced by the fact that underwriters are left with 82 per cent. of the issue of five million pounds preference shares of the Shell Transport Trading Company.

**LOYD GEORGE NOT  
TO RESIGN.**LIBERAL SHADOW CABINET  
TO MEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, March 3.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day emphatically denied his intention of resigning the Liberal leadership, and said he had received the resignation of the Chief Whip, Sir Robert Hutchison, as a protest against the action of the Liberals who had not followed Mr. Lloyd George on the Coal Bill division.

Mr. Lloyd George hopes to secure the withdrawal of his resignation.

Appeal for Unity.

A meeting of the Liberal shadow Cabinet in the House of Commons, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd George, at which anti-Lloyd Georgites were not present, it was decided that if a further appeal for unity, which would be made at a meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party on March 4, were disregarded, whips would no longer be sent to those failing to keep in line with the Parliamentary Party's decisions.

Sir Robert Hutchison agreed to hold over his resignation pending the meeting on March 4, and also decided to recommend the meeting to fight the Coal Bill to a finish.

**BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, March 3.

Mr. G. M. Gillett, Secretary for Overseas Trade, giving figures in round numbers of the attendance at the London section of the British Industries Fair, said they were: home buyers, 150,000 against 111,000 in 1929; overseas buyers, 4,800 against 3,700, and 51,000 against 32,000. Birmingham buyers for all classes were; 150,000 against 120,000 in 1929.

Reports from both London and Birmingham indicated that the result compared very admirably with business done last year.

**TO PROMOTE OVERSEAS  
TRADE.**BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONERS  
APPOINTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, March 3.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. G. M. Gillett, Secretary for Overseas Trade, announced that it was proposed to create eight new posts in the Commercial Diplomatic Service in Argentina, Brazil, China (for Manchuria), Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Persia, and Switzerland, and new Trade Commissioners, one in Montreal and one in Durban.

**THE CONSERVATIVE  
POLICY.**MR. BALDWIN'S STATE-  
MENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, March 4.

In view of the unusual political situation the Press was admitted to the usually private meetings of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, which Mr. Baldwin addressed in London.

Mr. Baldwin said the confidence which had sprung up a year ago had gone. The financial situation was far graver and the loss of confidence had led to an alarming increase in unemployment. The Conservatives, when they resumed office, must husband national resources and stimulate industry. This could be accomplished by a thorough-going policy of safeguarding which was a more reliable and efficient weapon than general protection.

"We must wed Imperial policy with domestic policy, I remain unwilling to ask Britons to give any vote on the question of food taxes unless and until they know exactly what is involved and what we are going to get in exchange."

Empire Conference.

Mr. Baldwin believed there was only one way of preventing food taxes being made the issue at the next general election, thus making it a matter of Imperial arrangement of shuttlecock party politics, namely, the referendum of the first business of Conservatives, if returned to power, would be to summon a conference of the Empire and get something done. If the discussions resulted in an arrangement giving us great benefits demanding in return a tax on foreign food, the whole issue could then be clearly submitted to the people.

**RE-AWAKENING OF NAVAL  
CONFERENCE.**

A FEELING OF OPTIMISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, March 4.

There were signs of the re-awakening of the Naval Conference to full life to-day. The beautiful spring-like weather encouraged a feeling of optimism among the delegations.

A communique referred to the activities of the near future stating that the heads of delegations met and arranged a meeting of the first committee for Thursday to consider the report of the expert sub-committee.

It is hoped the French will be able officially to attend Thursday's meeting.

The experts who reported on the method of ascertaining tonnage will begin to-morrow the consideration of submarines.

**U.S. SENATOR AND NAVAL  
PARLEY.**PROPOSAL TO RECALL  
DELEGATES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Washington, Mar. 3.

In the Senate to-day a proposal by the Democrat, Mr. McKellar, to recall the American delegation to the London Conference was opposed by the Democrat Mr. Swanson, (Virginia) and Mr. George (Georgia) who hoped that the delegation would continue its efforts for a reduction of the parity figure, and would not be discouraged by apparent difficulties.

Waiting For France.

If, as is generally expected, Mr. Tardieu's new Government receives the confidence of the French Chamber on Wednesday, the French delegates will cross to London on the following day, and the full proceedings of the Naval Conference will be resumed on Friday. The meeting of the heads of the delegations in London, which the French Ambassador, M. Fleuriot, will attend, will be held to-morrow morning.

**UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S.A.**HOOVER ACCUSED OF  
"PLAYING POLITICS."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Washington, March 3.

In the course of discussion in the Senate on unemployment, a Senator accused the Hoover Administration of "playing politics" with unemployment, and warned the House that "poverty, disaster and rebellion would result unless the President and Congress co-operated to solve the problem."

Senator La Follette (Wisconsin) declared that the scares over the Communist demonstrations were attempts by the Government to divert attention from the real issue of unemployment.

A number of speakers challenged the accuracy of the Government statistics purporting to show an improvement in the situation.

**THE NEW INDIAN  
DUTIES.**FURTHER PROTESTS FROM  
JAPAN.

"UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, March 4.

Expressing deepest concern at the proposed taxation on imported cotton goods "which is obviously aimed at Japanese imports and is therefore an unfair discrimination," the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, the Indo-Japanese Association has telegraphically appealed to the Indian Legislative Assembly and other influential bodies in India to reconsider the matter.

Emphasising that Japan is a large purchaser of Indian produce, and has refrained from taxation of pig iron lest it would hurt Indian susceptibilities, the message asserts that the proposed measure will benefit British industry at the expense of Japanese mills, "but it is difficult to see how it will benefit the Indian mills."

Appeal to Government.

Osaka, March 4.

The Chamber of Commerce has resolved to ask the Tokyo Government to make representations to the British and Indian Governments pointing out the discriminatory nature of the proposed Indian cotton duty with a view to securing its withdrawal.

**INDIAN BUDGET.**OBJECTION TO IMPERIAL  
PREFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New Delhi, March 3.

A meeting of the opposition parties lengthily discussed the line of attack on the budget in the Assembly on March 4. A serious difference of opinion prevailed. The Nationalists strongly object to any commitment to Imperial Preference which is contrary to the Congress policy of boycotting British goods. They hold that the cotton duty should be raised uniformly by 20 per cent.

Bombay mill interests have pleaded that the cotton industry should not be killed for the sake of a political formula.

It was pointed out that the measure was only temporary and did not imply a permanent commitment to the policy of Imperial Preference.

Representations in Britain.

New Delhi, March 3.

A deputation led by Mr. Holroyd, President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, waited on the President of the Board of Trade, and discussed for over two hours the position caused by the proposed Indian duties. No statement was issued by the Board of Trade. The organisations presented included the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

**SIMON COMMISSION  
REPORT.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Mar. 3.

The Secretary for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn announced in the House of Commons to-day that Sir John Simon, the Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, had informed him that the Commission would be very glad to find themselves able to put their report in his hands for submission to the King soon after Easter.

No time was being wasted, but the work was so laborious and the range of subjects so large that it was as yet impossible to make a definite statement.

Mr. Benn added that arrangements were being made for the simultaneous publication of the report in India and this country.

**INDIAN CURRENCY  
RESERVE.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Mar. 3.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Captain Wedgwood Benn stated that the Government of India's silver holding in currency reserve on February 22, 1930, amounted to 10,722 lakhs of rupees, compared with 10,447, 10,335, and 9,959 lakhs of rupees for March 31, 1927, 1928, and 1929.

**INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Bombay, March 3.

In spite of the settlement effected by their negotiators on March 1, the strikers of the Great India Peninsular Railway have declined to call off the strike.

They challenge the competence of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to be their spokesmen.

**FLOOD DISASTER IN  
FRANCE.**

WORST IN HUNDRED YEARS.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, March 4.

The worst floods for a hundred years is afflicting a number of towns and villages in the South of France. The most serious are in the Montauban district where the inhabitants were roused from their beds by the roar of waters due to the River Tarn bursting its banks. They fled scantily clothed as the stream invaded their homes many of which collapsed, and several persons were drowned.

A squad of a dozen Dragoons who were engaged in rescue work are at present missing. A boat was seen to capsize and it is feared that some of the soldiers were in it.

Deaths are reported from the villages of Stantoin, Perpignan, Mazamet and Lethore. Six hundred workers are marooned in a cereal factory at Villermur. Rafts are being improvised for the rescue of girls from a school at Orgueil.

The waters of the River Tarn are strewn with the wreckage of wine casks, uprooted trees and even motor cars.

**SOVIET AND RELIGION.**FOREIGN SECRETARY TO  
MAKE REPORT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, March 3.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons regarding the Soviet Government's treatment of religion, Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary, said he was prepared to lay a white paper containing a translation of the Soviet declaration of April 8 last, regarding religious associations.

The British Ambassador's report had reached him only to-day, and he had not yet had time to consider it. He was prepared to consider making some statement to the House on the matter as soon as possible.

Asked from what source the Ambassador obtained his information, Mr. Henderson said he did not want to be misunderstood. The declaration which he had mentioned was a public document.

**THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE  
DISASTER.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New Orleans, Mar. 3.

One of the victims of yesterday's spectacular blaze on the waterfront has since died of his injuries. The toll of the blaze is now officially stated to be: Two killed, and twelve injured.

**CRISIS IN ITALIAN  
INDUSTRY.**DUCE ENJOINS MAYORS TO  
RESTRICT EXPENDITURE.

Signor Mussolini recently addressed the podestats (mayors) of Italy, who come to Rome to make their annual reports. The podestats were bidden to suspend all but necessary expenses. "You must limit yourselves for a while to normal administration," said the Duce. The Italian taxpayer was to have a period of peace and quiet. Bankruptcies had increased considerably during 1929, and this was an indication of a delicate situation, but the weaker concerns had to fail in the process of the stabilisation, and the Government was always ready to help businesses which showed healthy signs.

The Duce then enumerated those industries which the Fascist Government had subsidised in some way or other—steel, shipyards, cotton, flax, and wine. "The actual crisis," he added, "does not depend on the high stabilisation of the lire, because other countries, like England and Scandinavia, have adopted the gold standard, which have the same difficulties." Signor Mussolini, in conclusion, said that the economic problem was being closely studied by the Government, and was just now the only problem in home affairs. Signs of better times were to be seen everywhere after the inevitable slump of the winter.

**POISON GAS FOR  
N. CHINA.**STARTLING REPORT FROM  
PEKING.APPEAL TO GERMAN  
CONSUL-GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, March 4.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has wired the German Consul-General at Shanghai expressing anxiety regarding the many reports that Germany is shipping large quantities of poison gas bombs to China for the use of Chiang Kai Shek, declaring that their use is contrary to international law.

Official Denial.

(Wah Tat Yat Pao.)

Peking, March 4.

In reply to the Peking Chamber of Commerce, the German Consul-General at Shanghai has denied the report that Germany has sold poisonous gas bombs to any faction in China.

**LI TSAI HSIN STILL A  
PRISONER.**RUMOUR OF KWANGSI  
MISSION DENIED.

According to a Chinese report from Nanking, Marshal Li Tsai Hsin is still in the capital under close guard, there being no truth in the report that he has been deputed by Chiang Kai Shek to settle the Kwangsi situation. He is now living near the Drum Tower, and spends his time reading and writing. Recently, he began to learn English with a private tutor, a returned student from London.

Interviewed, the Marshal said that he is quite happy at present and has been entirely care-free since his retirement. Questioned as to the report that the Central Government has invited him to go to Kwangsi, he said with a smile that the report is untrue, and that even if the Government asked him to do so, he would refuse. He added that he is content to live the rest of his life in retirement.

**DEATH OF CELEBRATED  
SINOLOGIST.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Frankfurt, March 4.

The death is announced of Professor Richard Wilhelm, the eminent sinologist, formerly a professor in Peking.

**EUROPE'S £60,000,000  
FROM TOURISTS.**LEAGUE REVIEW OF WORLD  
TRADE.

The net receipts of Europe from tourists, chiefly American, during 1927 amounted to about sixty million pounds sterling according to an estimate given in a Memorandum on International Trade just published by the League of Nations. Reviewing world trade from 1926-29, it is stated that the rate of progress during those two years, when considered in relation to the fall in prices, reached the high figure of about 11 per cent.

The trade of the British Empire, which was just under 30 per cent. of the total, only advanced at a rate of 2 per cent. compared with 8 per cent. for the world. Of individual countries Germany shows the greatest trade increase, with the United States second, and Canada third.

Motor vehicles accounted for nearly half the net increase in exports, while the wireless trade has increased by over 300 per cent. since 1922.

**THE AGE OF HASTE.**THE NEED FOR "AESTHETIC  
MEDICINE."

Lord Moynihan, opening an artists' exhibition in Leeds City Art Gallery, last month, said that the distinguishing feature of the present day was the breathless haste with which everything was done, and the incessant, almost intolerable, din with which so many things were accomplished.

"Easterly," he feared, would say of us that we were a materialistic people, and that our reaction from the noble idealism and unequalled effort of the Great War was expressed in raw, crude materialism in which, for a time at least, the affairs of the spirit were in danger of being submerged.

It was, therefore, to be desired that we should seek an antidote to those poisonous agencies, and find, somehow, solace of the spirit and refuge from the social mischiefs of our time. It was essential that aesthetic medicine should be taken to produce that effect. Beauty was a very real and precious thing necessary for social health.

**S.M.C. ELECTION  
RESULTS.**JAPANESE HEAD THE  
POLLS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, March 4.

The results of the Shanghai Municipal Council elections are as follows:—

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| Fukushima            | 1,073 |
| Saito                | 1,000 |
| General McNaughten   | 858   |
| General              | 835   |
| Carney               | 845   |
| A. J. Hughes         | 780   |
| Leslie (A.P.C.)      | 737   |
| Shepherd (Jardines)  | 740   |
| N. S. Brown (Taikoo) | 735   |

The following were unselected:—Arnold, Massey, Tucker, and Patton.

**DUTCH FLIGHTS OVER  
INDIA.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Mar. 3.

Capt. W. Benn was questioned in the House of Commons regarding the causes of delay in granting permission to the Dutch air service to Batavia to carry out a further series of flights over that portion on the route which lies over Indian territory.

He replied that it has not yet been possible to authorize a regular service across India, owing to the incompleteness of ground organisation, though some trial flights had been permitted. The question of permitting further flights was now under reference to the Indian Government.

**£1,143 FRAUD AT  
LEGATION.**BRITISH OFFICIALS  
REBUKED.

Criticism of officials at the British Legation at Durazzo, Albania, is made in the report of Sir Malcolm Ramsay, Comptroller and Auditor-General, on the Civil Appropriation accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929.

Sir Malcolm refers to an item of £504, representing the net loss falling upon public funds from defalcations, amounting in all to £1,143, by a clerk at the British Legation at Durazzo.

"This loss," he states, "is largely attributable to the failure of the responsible officers at the Mission to exercise supervision over the accounts or even to check the cash balance which they certified. They have, therefore, been required to make good approximately one-half of the total involved."

The report adds that in giving sanction to writing off the loss, the Treasury remarked that, although this was the first case of defalcation at one of His Majesty's Missions abroad for twenty years, the circumstances of the loss indicated the advisability of impressing upon heads of Missions generally the importance of regular supervision of accounts and of defining clearly the personal responsibility of superior officers for the safety of official funds.

Instructions on these points have accordingly been circulated by the Foreign Office.

**Telegram in Brief.**

Washington, March 3.—Mr. J. N. Willys, the famous motor-car manufacturer, has been appointed U.S. Ambassador in Warsaw.

Geneva, Mar. 3.—The Committee of Jurists appointed to consider the proposed amendments to the League of Nations Covenant, suggested by Great Britain, have agreed to various changes in favour of the settlement of disputes by pacific means only, thus harmonising the Covenant with the Kellogg-Brinard Pact.

Rugby, March 3.—Questioned regarding the forthcoming negotiations for a British and Egyptian treaty, the Foreign Secretary said: "The Egyptian delegation will be headed by the Egyptian Prime Minister and will, it is understood, include the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Public Works. They are due to arrive in London during the week beginning March 24."

London, March 3.—The Admiralty announces that the King has approved the appointment of Admiral Sir Frederick Field to be Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of the Naval Staff in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, the appointment to date from about July 1.

Sir Charles Madden has held the post since 1927.

Admiral Sir Frederick Field is at present Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.



## Sports News

### H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

#### INTERESTING DOUBLES MATCH.

#### RAIN CURTAILS PROGRAMME.

The slight rain, which fell yesterday afternoon, put a wet blanket on the Hong Kong Cricket Club Tournament, and of the many matches down on the programme only two were played, one of which remained unfinished.

The few spectators, who turned up, however, saw an interesting Open Doubles tie between A. D. Humphreys and H. Owen Hughes, and C. A. L. Rumbhoo and J. A. Cassumbhoy, which went to the full five sets before the latter pair just managed to scrape through after a good struggle in the final set.

Humphreys and Owen Hughes started convincingly, and delighted their supporters by producing good combination and form, which enabled them to put up an unexpectedly good struggle against the younger pair, who started favourites. Humphreys' snappy performance and his partner's snappy performance served them in good stead. Despite the Indians' strenuous efforts to gain the upper hand in the first two sets, they controlled the run of play by excellent work at the net.

Their opponents lacked enterprise at this stage, and indeed during the whole match. The pace of the Indians' shots, on the slow side, rather suited them, and they made the best of it. They deservedly took the sets at 6-4, 6-4.

Light began to be had from the beginning of the third set, and the ground pretty heavy, making fast play difficult. The Indians, recovering from their early reserve, added down their shots cleverly, succeeded in winning the third set. The British pair then apparently fell off somewhat, and did not give their opponents much opposition in the fourth set which also went to the Indians. The final set was, however, full of interest, the British pair made a good uphill fight to win, failing only at 3-7. The winners led at 2 love, by a good display, but the British pair still levied, with an effort. Assembling themselves Rumbhoo and Cassumbhoy gained the lead at 4-2, 4-3 and 5-3, but their opponents, after a fine struggle for the next two games, equalised at 5 all, only to lose the eleventh game easily. Both pairs went all out to win the following game, in which the advantage point went alternately to either, Rumbhoo and Cassumbhoy eventually succeeding in winning it. Some nice rallies and volleying duels were seen in this set. The final scores in their favour were 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.

D. S. Green and Johnson met in the Club Championship, but could not reach a decision, playing ending at one set all.

#### TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

##### Open Singles.

M. K. Lo v. J. Barrow.  
Cheng Chi Wing v. S. A. Rumbhoo.

##### Open Doubles.

F. A. Redmond and A. L. Sullivan v. H. Yoshida and T. Yamada.

##### Club Championship.

S. E. Green v. J. A. Summers.  
Handicap Singles "A."

H. R. Butters (rec. 2/5) v. E. R. Price (rec. 2/6).

##### Handicap Singles "B."

C. De Bruyn (rec. 4/6) v. A. H. Penn (rec. 3/6).

M. D. Scott (rec.) v. A. F. Judd (rec.).

##### Handicap Doubles.

J. R. Hinton and Dr. C. H. Burton (rec. 15) v. A. D. Humphreys and G. R. Sayer (owe. 15).

#### HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

##### LADIES' SECTION.

The presentation of prizes by Mrs. Southern will take place at Fanning on Monday, March 24, at 4 p.m. Medal Rounds will be played on both courses for the subscribers' prizes open to all who have handicaps and have paid their subscriptions for 1930. All cards to be returned by 3.30 p.m. post entries.

#### SCOTT-SHARKEY FIGHT.

##### REFEREE'S DECISION TO STAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MIAMI, Florida, March 3.

The Boxing Commission has announced that it will take no action in connection with Johnston's complaint against the referee, whose decision would stand.

### AMERICAN BID FOR THE "NATIONAL."

#### THE CHALLENGE OF EASTER HERO.

Exceptional circumstances have created much earlier than usual a budding of interest in the great annual spring racing lottery.

Instead of frost-bound grounds and harassed trainers the work of preparing horses at home and in public has been almost uninterrupted, and many trainers have either postponed or curtailed holidays in consequence.

Many venturesome backers have not even waited for the acceptance of the Lincolnshire Handicap on March 28.

They have already coupled their flat racing fancies with noted Aintree chasers, which, in the Grand National two days later, will endeavour to cover four and a half miles of the stiffest country in the world.

The vital question is whether the Old Country can keep out the wealthy foreigners, who spend their money freely on ready-made jumpers of proved class.

The Americans will make another bold bid for the Grand National, and they will be supported by a Frenchman and a Spaniard.

##### Maximum Weight.

Mr. J. H. Whitney and Mr. Sanford have made plans to visit England again in time to see their respective horses perform at Aintree. Mr. Whitney owns probably the greatest chaser there has been for many years in Easter Hero, who has again the maximum weight of 12st. 7lbs. in the National.

He failed last year in a spectacular endeavour to concede Mrs. Gemmell's Greengage 17lbs., equivalent to as many lengths over the tiring course.

Easter Hero's performance was made more notable by the fact that the horse, who is not built on weight-carrying lines, twisted a plate, and was naturally hampered.

The Greengage camp, on the other hand, view that this stilled young chaser is a real Aintree champion, and a pull of 10lbs. will not enable Easter Hero—who has still to concede 7lbs.—to turn the tables. Confidence in Greengage was further increased by an altogether unexpected success at extreme odds in the big chase at Manchester on Saturday.

The situation is made more intriguing by the fact that the new young trainer rider, Mr. Ten Leader, who took the jumpers over from his father, has other strong Grand National hopes in his yard. One is named Sandy Hook, to which fluent fence Greengage is asked to give 10lbs.

Mr. Jack Anthony, Easter Hero's trainer, will take the horse to America later in the year in the hope of winning the American Grand National.

#### HOCKEY.

The following will represent the Club de Recreo in a Hockey Match against the Hong Kong University to-day at King's Park ground at 5 p.m. sharp:—C. Barros, H. R. Pinna, D. C. Alves, R. Silva-Netto, F. Barros, F. V. Ribeiro, J. M. Alves, H. A. Noronha, A. M. Xavier, A. P. Eca da Silva and J. A. de V. Soares.

The following will represent the Hong Kong Hockey Club "A" in their match with the University at King's Park at 5.15 p.m. on Friday. R. W. Sapsed, T. R. Rowell, G. Rankin (Captain), A. A. R. Botelho, E. G. S. Dale, G. A. L. Plummer, S. J. H. Fox, Major Kerrish, L. G. Frost, R. H. D. Wade, K. H. Batger.

#### HOME FOOTBALL.

##### ENGLISH LEAGUE MATCH RESULTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 3.

The following were the results of English League football matches played to-day:—

##### Division I.

Sheffield U. ... 6 Blackburn ... 7

##### Division II.

Southampton ... 0 Millwall ... 0

##### Division III. (Southern).

Merthyr ... 1 Queen's P.R. ... 4

Newport ... 2 Brighton ... 2

##### Division III. (Northern).

Stockport ... 5 Hartlepool ... 1

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### UTILISING WASTED MONEY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I have read with interest the report of the annual meeting of the Hong Kong Benevolent Society held yesterday, at which appeals were made for increased public support, and I shall be grateful if you will spare me a little space for a suggestion which I feel sure will help to swell the Society's funds.

When anyone who is at all well-known dies in this Colony, hundreds of wreaths, mostly identical in shape and composition, are sent down to the Monument and subsequently, I presume, carried down to the grave, where within a few hours they go rotten and are removed by the cemetery authorities. I suggest that on such sad occasions only near relatives or great personal friends should send wreaths, and that other people who wish to send a token of respect should send a subscription to the Hong Kong Benevolent Society. The Society could assist in the collection of such sums by supplying the principal Clubs of the Colony with printed subscription-lists for display whenever the occasion arose.

This would serve the double purpose of helping on a good cause and doing away with an extremely distressing and undignified feature of local funerals.—Yours, etc.

M. M. MAAS.

Hong Kong, March 4.

### MR. LANSBURY PRAISES MACHINERY.

#### "SENT TO CURE THE CURSE OF ADAM."

"Machinery was sent to cure the curse of Adam," said Mr. George Lansbury, at the opening of the new public baths and wash-houses at Weston Street, Bow, recently. The equipment of the new baths includes nine electrically-heated washing machines.

"I remember when I lived in a house in St. Stephen's Road, Bow," he continued, "in four tiny rooms, with a swarm of children. The week was completely spoilt by the day the washing was done, and I felt it was rough on many and many a woman."

"The trouble with most of the working class is that they think it wrong to do work by machinery. Machinery is not wrong, and getting rid of hard labour is not wrong. The thing is to bring to the service of man and woman all the machinery which the genius of man has evolved."

### NO SONGS LIKE THE OLD SONGS.

#### "DAISY BELL" NOW A BEST SELLER AGAIN.

It won't be a stylish marriage, We can't afford a carriage, But you'd look sweet, upon the seat, Of a bicycle built for two.

This is an extract from the chorus of "Daisy Bell," one of the most popular songs of 1929-30. The words and music were written thirty-seven years ago by Harry Dacre. The music publishers find to their astonishment that it is now one of their best sellers.

The popularity of "Daisy Bell" is only one instance in many which indicate a revolution in musical taste, and the possible decline and fall of jazz.

Gramophone companies are making records of old favourites like "Two Lovely Black Eyes," "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," "Following in Father's Footsteps," "After the Ball." Famous jazz bands have tried the experiment of playing old melodies like "The Honeyuckle and the Bee" with immediate success.

"Ta-ra-boom-de-ay." "You can play jazz all night," said a member of a band, "and dancers will only hum and tap their feet. But if you play them an old song they will sing until they are purple in the face."

Another favourite is "Ta-ra-boom-de-ay" which was sung by Eddie Collins in the naughty nineties.

Music publishers are also finding "At Trinity Church I Met My Doom," "Down the Road and Away Went Polly," "Little Dolly Day Dream," "Rowdy Dowdy Boys," "Why did I Leave my Little Black Room in Bloomsbury?" "We Parted on the Shore," and "Lily of Laguna" as popular as some of the latest songs of pantomime and revue.

"One day they will become English folk songs," said a music publisher, "and the old dances will become folk dances. They are part of the character and sentiment of the English people."

### HOW DENMARK KEPT NEUTRAL.

#### ROYAL LETTER TO KING GEORGE.

#### SYMPATHETIC ANSWER TO WARTIME APPEAL.

An interesting light is thrown on the attitude of the King of Denmark during the critical day immediately after the outbreak of the Great War, in an article by Dr. Edvard Brandes, of Copenhagen, in the newspaper *Politiken*.

On August 5, 1914, the German Foreign Office asked the Danish Government whether it was willing to mine the entrance to the Great Belt, thereby bottling up the main entrance to the Baltic, or whether this should be done by Germany. The "request" was, of course, in the nature of an ultimatum, and the Government had to deal with it as such. The matter was, therefore, of great importance, not only from the point of view of foreign affairs, but also the internal political situation as a whole.

The author shows how carefully the matter was considered by the Ministers concerned, and by the Cabinet as a whole; but the final decision was due to the personal intervention of the King. At the end of the Cabinet Meeting, the Minister of Finance—as one who had no "expert" interests to defend—was instructed to seek an audience of the King and to explain the purpose of the German demand, and all the arguments, in favour of and against the laying of mines by Denmark. The Minister of Finance, however, was totally unacquainted with questions of military or naval tactics, although, fortunately, King Christian's expert knowledge of such matters helped the Minister out of his difficulties. His Majesty's perfect grasp of the situation immediately became apparent, and he was one of the first to realise the full effects of a step of this kind upon the Entente Powers.

The King rapidly arrived at his decision, and maintained it through thick and thin. The Minister of Marine wanted to defend the Belt with the Danish Fleet, other advisers had other counsels, but the King realised clearly that the only step was for Denmark to acquiesce and to lay out the mines. He knew that this would not be well received by the Entente and that it would not appeal to the patriotic feelings of a large section of the population; but he knew also that it might be—it probably was—the only means of keeping Denmark out of the war, if Denmark had refused. Germany would have violated her territory; that once was contemplated clearly from German military archives.

"King Christian's resolute decision on this occasion was of great service to his country," the author adds. "But His Majesty did more." He sent a personal communication to King George explaining the Danish position and pointing out how vulnerable Denmark's position was. "Denmark owes a deep debt of gratitude to King George," the author concludes "for his sympathetic understanding of our position. And we also have every reason to be thankful that His Majesty's chief adviser was not a man of the type of Clemenceau—as Mr. Aquith, of course, was fully aware of, and naturally fully approved, King George's kind and accommodating answer."

### DRAMATIC CRITICS AT DRESS REHEARSALS.

#### BAN BY VIENNESE THEATRES.

In order to give the Vienna newspaper critics the opportunity to see a new play or opera before production, most theatres in Vienna have been accustomed to invite them to dress rehearsals. It was considered absurd that a critic should be asked to write a serious review and rush it into print immediately after a performance.

Unfortunately the invitations to the rehearsals were not limited to the Press. At certain theatres many others were admitted, so that the rehearsals, especially when a notable play was performed, became practically "public" performances. As these rehearsals must necessarily lack the finish and the exciting atmosphere of a premiere, it was felt that the visitors did not receive a correct impression of the play. Moreover, the rehearsals have been held in the morning, which can never be the same as a production in the evening. It is alleged, too, that some critics do not trouble to see the first public performance, and that their articles, in consequence, give a quite misleading impression.

For these reasons, with the exception of the State Opera, the Vienna theatres have now excluded the critics from dress rehearsals. This has provoked a lively controversy, which is still going on. Some hold that it would be better to publish at first merely a short report on the reception of the play, and a considered criticism a few days after.

### A MODERN MONEY STRONGHOLD.

#### FEATURES OF THE NEW LLOYDS BANK.

An artificially sunlit basement, where ledger clerks will work in summer radiance; a telewriter system, by which messages will be automatically reproduced in facsimile in another part of the building; central heating by the use of oil fuel; and seventeen strong-room doors, each weighing fifteen tons, which can be moved by a touch, are features of the new Lloyds Bank headquarters which are nearing completion in Cornhill, London.

The room to be flooded with artificial sunlight during working hours is an experimental room under pavement level and adjoining one of the strong rooms. A series of wall panels, covered by special glass panes, are illuminated to give the impression of a summer morning's light.

Here the ledger clerks will be connected with the officials on the eight upper floors of the building by the telewriter system. A director on the sixth floor or a cashier in the central marble hall can casually scribble an inquiry on an innocent-looking pad on his desk, and immediate reproduction of the message is secured in the sun-lit basement. The reply written in the basement is similarly reproduced on the pad of the inquirer.

##### No Fire-Places.

Unlike most City buildings the new premises contain no fire-places, no radiators, and no fire-fighting sprinkling apparatus. The fire-proof building is padded with a non-combustible species of coarse prairie grass. Special precautions have been taken from basement to roof to insulate every room against sound and cold.

The heated air will be drawn by suction from the roof of the building and, after cleansing in a basement chamber, will re-ascend to form a constant current of even temperature. The modern stoker will merely turn oil fuel taps to feed the boilers.

Most of the strong-room doors, which are wrought of a special steel manufactured by a secret process, are three feet thick. They are suspended so delicately that workmen passing along the narrow corridors are able to move them with comparative ease. The strong-rooms, which occupy portions of two basement floors, have no windows, but are well ventilated and kept at an even temperature.

Four years will have elapsed since demolition was commenced on the site and the occupation of the premises by the Bank in July of this year.

### DEVIL'S ISLAND DRAMA.

#### CONVICTS' MUTINY WHEN CAGED IN SHIP.

Information has been received in Paris of a mutiny which broke out on the convict ship *Le Martinique* on its recent voyage to the French penal settlement in Devil's Island, French Guiana.

Apparently the convicts in the cages in hold number two laid plans to seize the ship during lunch one day when there was only one guard looking after the hold. At a moment when the guard's back was turned some of the convicts put their arms through the bars of the cage and seized the guard from behind.

They succeeded in grabbing his revolver, but the weapon fell outside the cages beyond their reach. An attempt was made to strangle the guard, but he was able to cry out and summon other warders to his aid. The threat to turn hot steam on the mutineers—a method usually adopted in such cases—was sufficient to quell them, and the leaders were subsequently punished by solitary confinement.

One of the prisoners in the hold was the Limoges millionaire murderer Barataud, whose trial was one of the causes célèbres of last year. The vessel has recently returned from Devil's Island, and preparation is now being made for the human cargo of persons condemned for life.

Woman at Marylebone County. She got very antagonistic.

Mansfield woman (slightly deaf): I swear that the evidence I shall give shall be the healthy truth.

Have you heard about her? Read about her **NOW** you can see her **IN PRIVATE** *THE PRIVATE LIFE OF* **MAJESTIC** Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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## S. P. C. A.

### THE ANNUAL

## FANCY DRESS BALL

### DINNER AND DANCE

## PENINSULA HOTEL

On FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

From 8 P.M. till 1 A.M.

IN AID OF THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TICKETS \$7.50

From—Hon. Treasurers, c/o Percy Smith, Seth and Flemming, Anderson's, Montrie's, Tsang Fook Piano Co. or from Members of the Committee.



ENGLAND'S DEVIL  
WORSHIPPERS.AMAZING CHARGES BY A  
VICAR.THE CURSE OF CHINESE  
FURNITURE.

I sat in the study of a typical English country vicarage in Hampshire, listening to a typical English country vicar, writes a *Daily Express* correspondent.

And these are some of the things he told me:

That in the countryside to-day there are people who traffic with the devil, and worship evil for its own sake;

That most of the patients in asylums are not mad, but possessed by demons;

That he has many times saved the reason, and probably the lives, of men and women so afflicted by exorcising the evil spirit;

And, finally, that there is a town in Oxfordshire which at one time was laid under a curse by two men—one of them notorious to-day—who were dabbling in black magic.

The delicate social circumstances of the vicar's work as an exorcist make it impossible to disclose his name, but I have his permission to publish some of his astonishing experiences.

## Not a Spiritualist.

"I first began to use the powers of Christian exorcism by chance," he said. "I am not a Spiritualist, and I do not attend spiritualistic seances. But, as a logical Christian, I believe in the existence of disembodied spirits, some of whom are evil, and powerful enough to influence us."

"While I was a curate in Edinburgh I was called to the bedside of a woman reputed to possess second sight. She had been drinking heavily, and had exhibited symptoms of delirium tremens."

"My work among the slums had familiarised me with that terrible consequence of alcoholism, but the symptoms of this woman were different. She did not merely appear to be 'seeing things.' She seemed to see things that were really there."

"When I entered the house where she had a room—it was a house of bad reputation—I was struck at once with an overpowering sense of evil."

"It produced in my mind a sensation exactly like physical nausea, and added to that was a horrible kind of tension or pressure—I do not know how to express it exactly."

## Fear Removed.

"I had the poor woman removed from the place, and then, the next day, I returned, bringing with me the robes of my office. I then exorcised that house room by room."

"Definite proof that I had succeeded was afforded me by the fact that the victim, on returning to her room, became calm, and complained no more of seeing 'horrible things,' though, on entering, she had been in a state of fear."

"That experience was the vicar's first attempt at exorcism."

"I know of a small town in Oxfordshire," he said, "the people of which became obsessed through the abominations practised by two Oxford students who had gone in for black magic."

"The town, under the malign influence let loose there, visibly degenerated. The people changed, their lives became utterly evil, and even the material surroundings became affected."

"It took a long while to put matters right, but by means of a special mission we were able in the end to drive away whatever it was that had blighted the place."

## Sleeped in Evil.

What we call lunacy, or brain disease, is, according to the vicar, more often a form of demonic possession or obsession.

"There are people to-day who steep themselves in evil as a drunkard soaks himself in alcohol. I know that at this moment Satanism is being practised in Scotland, and that in the New Forest, near here, ancient Pagan abominations are being indulged in. I cannot give details, but there is the fact."

One of the most curious of the vicar's experiences was when he saved the reason of a woman who had lived in China by exorcising her furniture, and then ordering it to be burned.

"It was the most horrible furniture I have ever seen," he told me, "carved everywhere with writhing serpents."

## ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 11 every Tuesday by "Kufan."

Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

## Money and Markets

HONG KONG REALTY  
AND TRUST CO.

## PROPOSED DIVIDEND.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of the above company for the year ending December 31, 1929, including \$11,057.23 brought forward from the previous year and after setting aside \$23,732.71 in respect of depreciation, amounted to \$168,427.65.

After deducting the interim dividend declared in July last, absorbing \$60,000, a balance of \$108,427.65 remains, which the Board of Directors will recommend at the annual general meeting on March 22 be apportioned as follows:

To pay a final dividend of 30 cents per share, \$60,000.00

To transfer to general reserve in order to bring such reserve up to \$240,000 40,000.00

To carry forward to new account 6,427.65

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## EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, March 3.

Paris 124.23

New York 4.85

Brussels 34.89

Geneva 40.44

Amsterdam 12.12

Milan 92.77

Berlin 20.36

Stockholm 13.10

Copenhagen 18.16

Oslo 18.17

Vienna 34.51

Prague 164

Helsingfors 183 3/16

Madrid 108.30

Lisbon 373

Athens 818

Bucharest 5 17/32

Buenos Aires 42

Bombay Holiday

Shanghai 1/10

Hong Kong 1/5

Yokohama 9/0, 5/18

Silver (spot) 18 14/16

Silver (forward) 18 11/16

## HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

First Burglar: "Got anything in mind ter-night, bill?"

Second Burglar: "Yus. Dart-moor."

Mother: "What's the matter?"

Boy: "Well, Bill Smith autographed my hat, an' now 'e says it's 'cos it's got 'is name on it."

"I always encourage my husband to recline in an easy chair and put his feet on the mantel-piece."

"Why?"

"When he goes to bed, there is usually some small change left in the chair."

"How does it happen," said the teacher to the new pupil, "that your name is Allen and your mother's name is Brown?"

"Well," explained the boy, "she married again and I didn't."

"What do you regard as the best speech you ever made?"

"I haven't any preference," answered Senator Sorghum, "but the one that afforded me most satisfaction were my various speeches of acceptance."

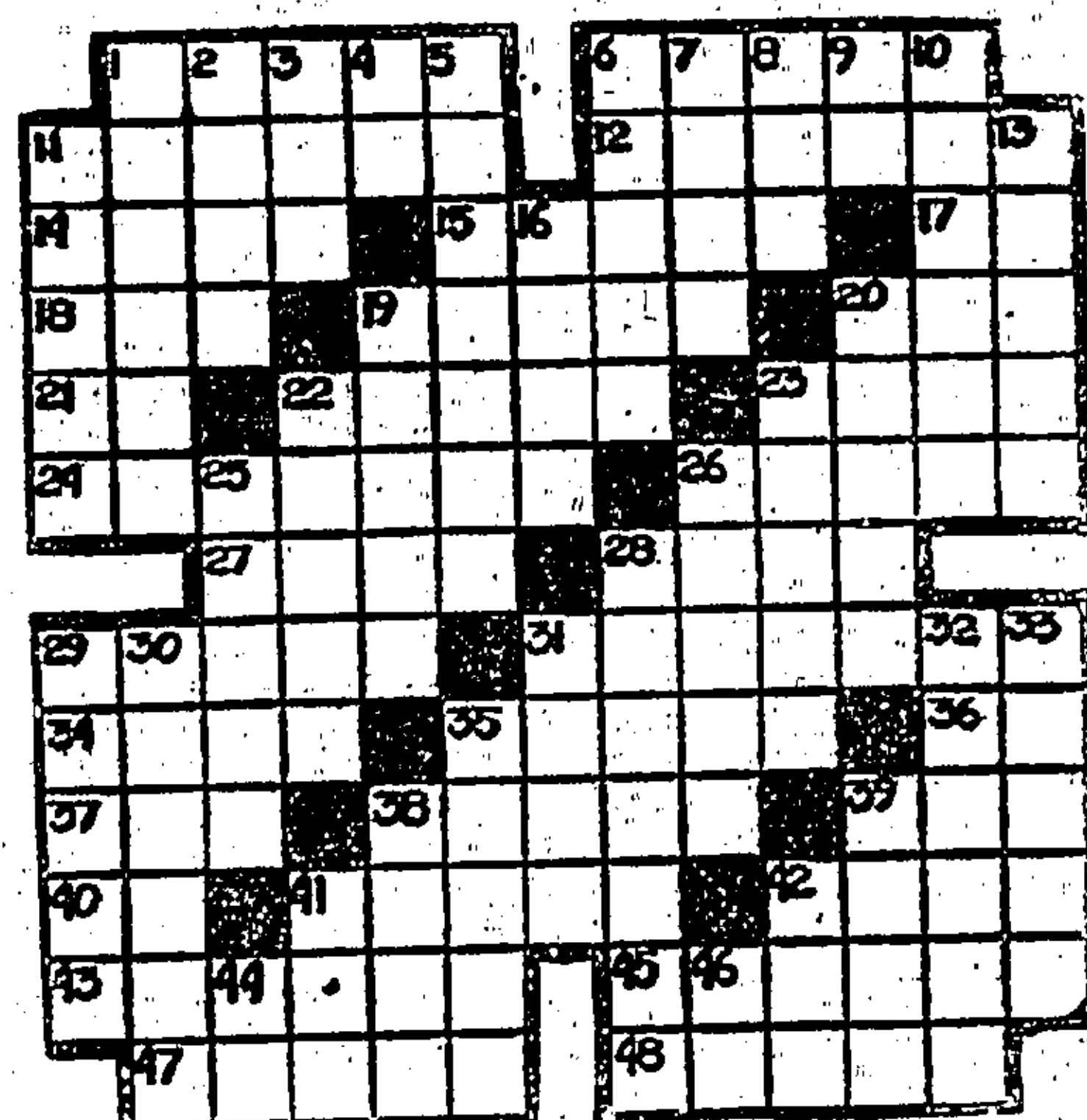
Susceptible Policeman (bowed over by fair motorist): "My fault, miss. I ought to 'ave stepped back."

Girl: "There now! If you're not just the sweetest constable I've ever struck!"

Saturday night shopper: "Come along, Fred. You don't want to stop for a paper now. You'll see all the results in yer Sunday paper to-morrow."

Football Fan: "Yes, but supposing something was to 'appen to me in the night!"

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



## Horizontal.

- 1.—Offence.
- 2.—Part of flower.
- 11.—Renter.
- 12.—Talks idly.
- 14.—American lake.
- 15.—Use.
- 17.—To depart.
- 18.—By way of.
- 19.—Disturbances.
- 20.—To scrub hard.
- 21.—Type measure.
- 22.—The end.
- 23.—Frost.
- 24.—In cards, failed to follow suit.
- 25.—Lid.
- 26.—Dry.
- 28.—To contend.
- 29.—To pulverize.
- 31.—Goes back.
- 34.—Is ill.
- 35.—Rounded roofs.
- 36.—Fronson.
- 37.—Possessive pronoun.
- 38.—Heavenly body.
- 39.—Not many.
- 40.—Greek letter.
- 41.—Twelve.
- 42.—Renown.
- 43.—To greet.
- 45.—Exchanged.
- 47.—Narrow roads.
- 48.—Surfite.

## Vertical.

- 1.—Wild.
- 2.—A continent.
- 3.—Cuckoo.
- 4.—Behold.
- 5.—Followed.
- 6.—Gaiters.
- 7.—Coddies of discord.
- 8.—Chum.
- 9.—By.

## YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

BASED UPON THE  
SOLUTION  
OF THE  
CROSSWORD  
PUZZLE  
OF  
MARCH 4  
LAST  
THE  
SOLUTION  
OF  
THE  
CROSSWORD  
PUZZLE  
OF  
MARCH 4  
LAST  
THE  
SOLUTION  
OF  
THE  
CROSSWORD  
PUZZLE  
OF  
MARCH 4  
LAST

## DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK  
EXCHANGE.TUESDAY,  
MARCH 4.SHAREBROKERS'  
ASSOCIATION.

## Banks

H.K. Banks 11.340  
Do. (London) 11.340  
Chartered Banks 11.340  
Mercantile Bks. 11.340  
Do. 11.340  
Bank of East Asia 11.340

## Insurance

Canton Ins. 11.340  
Underwriters 11.340  
North China 11.340  
Union Ins. 11.340  
Yangtze Ins. 11.340  
China Fires 11.340  
H.K. Fires 11.340

## Shipping

Douglas 11.340  
Steamboats 11.340  
Indos (ref.) 11.340  
Do. (del.) 11.340  
Shell Transports 11.340  
Water-boats 11.340

## Mining

Benquats 11.340  
Kallans 11.340  
Langkats (comb.) 11.340  
Do. (single) 11.340  
Explorations 11.340  
Shanghai Loans 11.340  
Rauba 11.340  
Tronoh Mines 11.340

Docks, Wharves,  
Godowns, etc.

H.K. & K. Wharves 11.340  
Providents 11.340  
H.K. Docks 11.340  
Shanghai Docks 11.340  
New Engineering 11.340  
Hongkows 11.340

## Cotton Mills

Ewes 11.340  
Shai Chons (old) 11.340  
Do. (new) 11.340  
Zong-Sings 11.340

Lands, Hotels and  
Buildings

H.K. & S. Hotels 11.340  
H.K. Lands 11.340  
Shanghai Lands 11.340  
H.K. Realty 11.340  
Amoy 11.340  
Humphreys 11.340  
Chinese Estates 11.340

## Public Utilities

Tramways 11.340  
Peak Trams (old) 11.340  
Do. (new) 11.340  
Star Ferries 11.340  
C. Lights (old) 11.340  
Do. (new) 11.340  
H.K. Electric 11.340  
Macao do 11.340  
Sandakan Lights 11.340  
Telephones 11.340  
China Buses 11.340  
Tractions 11.340  
Do. (ref.) 11.340

## Industrials

Caldbeck, (ord.) 11.340  
Macgregor (prof.) 11.340  
Canton Ice 11.340  
Cements (comb.) 11.340  
Do. (old) 11.340  
Do. (new) 11.340  
Ropes 11.340  
China Sugars 11.340  
Malabon Sugars 11.340  
United Asbestos 11.340

## Miscellaneous

Dairy Farms 11.340  
Der & Wing 11.340  
Amusements 11.340  
Constructions 11.340  
Lane Crawford 11.340  
Mackintosh 11.340  
Nanyang Tobacco 11.340  
Sinceres (old) 11.340  
Do. (new) 11.340  
Watsons 11.340  
Wm. Powell 11.340  
R. In G. Bonds 11.340  
H.K. Govt. Loan 11.340

## LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS.

## WEEK DAYS.

## SUNDAYS &amp; HOLIDAYS.

## FOR

## FROM G.P.O.

## FROM SHUNGWAN BRANCH P.O.

## FROM G.P.O.

## FROM SHUNGWAN BRANCH P.O.

## Canton

7.15 a.m. 7.30 a.m.  
6.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.

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## FOREIGN MAILS.

## RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Vaux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

It is notified for information that with effect from 26th February, 1930, the local currency rates for radio telegrams to the countries named below will be as shown:

Indo-China ..... \$0.65  
Siam ..... \$1.90  
Netherlands East Indies ..... \$1.10

## INWARD MAILS.

From

To

Date

5th Mar.

5th Mar.

5th Mar.

5th Mar.

5th Mar.

5th Mar.

5th Mar.

5th Mar.

5th Mar.



## INTIMATIONS.

## HONG KONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW of FLOWERS and VEGETABLES will be held in the CITY HALL on THURSDAY, 6th MARCH, 1930, from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M.

ADMISSION ... \$1.00.

There will be an Orchestra in attendance.  
Prizes will be distributed by Mrs. SOUTHOORN at 6 P.M.

[9025]

## HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

## AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

## DEMONSTRATION MODEL.

A DEMONSTRATION SET showing the operation of the Automatic Switches during the Progress of a Call, and demonstrating the Various Tones received at Each Stage has been installed in the MAIN LOUNGE of LANE, Crawford's Cafe, and Telephone Users are Earnestly Requested to avail themselves of the Opportunity of becoming conversant with the Method of Operation by paying a Visit to This Working Model where Officers of the Company will be in attendance to explain the Functioning of the Switches and the Meaning of the Different Tones.

J. P. SEEBRY,  
Manager.  
[8951]

## SILICA.

THE SILICA Produced at the PAK SHIA WU MINING DISTRICT, WAI-CHOW, KWONG TUNG, is a Well-known Product, of High Quality, and is supplied to Various Leading Glass-Factories in All Parts of the World. We are Now Working the Mine on a Large Scale, and all Wholesale Business is conducted by the Company. Any Glass Factory desiring to make Purchases Direct, and Any Persons wishing to take up Agencies for Our Product, are requested to apply to:—

LAM TIT SHANG,  
General Manager,  
Tat Lee Mining Co.,  
25, Chin Loong Street,  
(3rd Floor), Hong Kong.  
TELEPHONE: C. 3996.

## TSINGTAU

## "ERIN HOUSE"

## "ARDEE HOUSE"

FINEST class Private British Hotels. Sunny position—Delightful views. Near Sea. Excellent cuisine and all Home comforts.

Telegraphic Ad: "HARRIS"  
P.O. Box No. 45. [1054]

## INTIMATIONS.

## THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN QUEENSLAND.)

## NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND of 1 SHILLING Per Share on account of the Year ending 31st MARCH, 1930, has been declared by the Directors of the Company in Brisbane, payable to Shareholders on the Registers at HAMBURG and SINGAPORE on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH, 1930.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the SINGAPORE TRANSFER REGISTERS will be CLOSED From TUESDAY, 11th MARCH To TUESDAY, 25th MARCH, 1930. Both Days inclusive for the Preparation of Dividend Warrants.  
By Order of the Board,  
DERRICK & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants,  
Local Secretaries.

HONG KONG BANK CHAMBERS,  
Singapore, 22nd Feb., 1930. [9004]

## CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

## MORTGAGE BANK AND ESTATE AGENTS.

## "PEAK MANSIONS"

Six-roomed & Five-roomed Apartments

## PRINCE EDWARD ROAD, KOWLOON.

Detached and Semi-detached Villas.  
Modern Construction with Garages.

## "CAMBAY BUILDINGS"

Flats with Modern Conveniences

## PUDLO

MAKES CEMENT STUCCO PERMANENTLY WEATHERPROOF

Sole Agents Hong Kong & S. China:  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hong Kong. Tel. C. 1030.

## THE WORLD AT ITS WORST

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



WHEN YOU DROP IN TO A MOVIE TO SEE A GOOD WESTERN THRILLER AND FIND THAT THE OTHER FEATURE OF THE DOUBLE BILL HAS JUST BEGUN, AND IT'S ONE OF THOSE HEART-THROB THINGS WITH A GOLDEN-HAIRED CHILD IN IT.

2-4

(Copyright, 1930, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

GLUYAS WILLIAMS

## TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial News.

12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.

5 to 6 p.m.—European programme of H.M.V. and Victor records supplied by Messrs. Moutrie & Company.

"The Beautiful Calathia—Overture" (Suppe, arr. Aftok), Berlin State Opera Orchestra.

"The Kerry Dance" (Molloy) and "Travellers All Of Every Station" (Balfie), Peter Dawson.

"Cavotte Tendre" (Hillemecher) and "Menuet" (Debussy), Pabla Casals.

"Lichesfreud" (Love's Joy), Sergei Rachmaninoff.

"Oh, That We Two Were Maying" (Charles Kingsley—Ethebert Nevin) and "The Beaming Eyes" (W. H. Gardner—Edward A. MacDonald), Lawrence Tibbett.

"Dance Orientale" and "March Of The Caucasian Chief," Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

"God Will Take Care Of You" (C. D. Martin—W. S. Martin) and "Beautiful Isles Of Somewhere" (Jessie B. Pounds—John S. Boaris), Marion Talley.

"That Wonderful Something—Fox Trot" and "Chant Of The Jungle—Fox Trot," Nat Shilkret and the Victor Orchestra.

"Home Sweet Home" and "Last Rose Of Summer," Amelita Galli-Curei.

6 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.

7 to 9 p.m.—Experimental programme.

9 to 9.15 p.m.—Lecture from Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Company.

"The Changing School," by Dr. P. B. Ballard, M.A., D.Litt.

9.15 to 10.30 p.m.—European programme of H.M.V. and Victor records supplied by Messrs. Moutrie & Company.

"Pomp and Circumstance" (Elgar) London Symphony Orchestra.

"Drake's Drum" ("Songs Of The Sea"—Stanford) and "Outward Bound," Peter Dawson.

"Till Eulenspiegels Lustige Streiche" (H. Strauss), London Symphony Orchestra.

"To Pass The Time Away" and "Once Upon A Time," Melville Gideon.

"Sylvia Ballet—Pizzicati" (Debussy) and "Sylvia Ballet—Intermezzo And Valse Lente," San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

"Mirage" (Coates) and "I Singari" (Leoncavallo), De Groot—Violin, David Bor—Piano, H. M. Calve—Cello.

"No News" (or "What Killed the God") and "The Three Trees" (Tom McHaughton), Frank Crunit.

"Le Petit Ane Blanc" (The Little White Donkey) and "Rococo" (Palmgren), Benno Moisewitsch.

"The Lute Player" (Allitsen) and "The Floral Dance" (Moss), Peter Dawson.

"Scarf Dance" (Chaminade) and "The Flatterer," Tans Barth.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

## LAW SOCIETY AND DEFALCATIONS.

## PROBLEM OF HELPING THE VICTIMS

Mr. Walter H. Foster, president of the Law Society, speaking at a meeting of the Society last month, said that they had been considering with the provincial law societies the question of defalcations, and they believed there was now a general consensus of opinion that something ought to be done by the profession as a whole towards relieving those impoverished owing to the misconduct of their professional brethren.

"There are two proposals under consideration. First, as to the practicability of compulsory membership of the Law Society, combined with special by-laws intended to extend the control of the Society over professional conduct and providing for an increase of the subscriptions, which would be applied to the creation of an indemnity fund. The other is that there should be some form of fidelity insurance guaranteeing to a limited amount money in the hands of solicitors belonging to clients. Either would involve Parliamentary sanction and authority, and we would submit to you any bill which we might consider it desirable to promote for the purpose."

## ONE IDEA A YEAR.

## HOW A UNIVERSITY MAN "MADE GOOD."

The Oxford Magazine, in an article claims that the university man is well fitted for a business career because "whereas the young man trained in the business sees no farther than his desk, the university man has been taught to look about him."

It supports its claim with the following story. "One of the more lackadaisical of undergraduates, with plenty of brains and still more of indolence, went last year into a railway company—say the Great Western."

"He was told by the company that he must get business experience by starting at the bottom, and was accordingly sent off as a porter and later as a booking clerk. After a time this became intolerable to him and he threw up the job."

"The company did not want to lose his brains, and told him that if, each year, he could think of one way in which the company could save money he would be paid a salary of £800 a year. Thereupon he spent a week in London and came back. He told the company that he had noticed the three letters 'G.W.R.' painted on all the goods trucks.

"Everyone knows that you are a railway. Why not in future simply paint the two letters 'G.W.' and save money that way?"

"The company accepted this suggestion and found that they saved £7,000 a year in doing so."

## WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—

Basin.—Tamar, Iroquois, Herald, North Arm.—Bruce, Scraph, West Wall.—Petersfield.

In Dock.—Scaphis, Sandwich, Bridgewater.

No. 6 Buoy.—Suffolk.  
Foreign Men of War.—Japanese L/C Isuzu.

## EIGHTY YEARS OF MARRIED BLISS.

## JOAN, AGED 100, STILL DOES THE WASHINGTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Coughlan, of Rapp House, Tullamore, who claim to be the oldest married couple in the British Isles, have just celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of their wedding, in 1849.

This Irish Darby and Joan have only had "one holiday" in their lives, and that was on the occasion of their golden wedding.

Mr. Coughlan, who is aged 100 (his wife is three years younger), was just returning from shopping when a Press representative met him, and in order to demonstrate his fitness he offered to race along the remaining fifty yards to his home!

He said, "I still do my day's work in the garden. I have been a heavy smoker all my life."

Mrs. Coughlan does the household work and washing. She said, "the modern girl won't live as long as I have, with her high life and long hours."

Their eldest son is seventy-eight.

## NEW BARONET FROM AMERICA.

## LEFT ENGLAND MORE THAN 40 YEARS AGO.

An elderly gentleman who is earning a modest living in the town of East Pepperell (Mass.), U.S.A., and of whom very little has been heard by his relatives for many years, has been informed by cable that he has inherited one of the oldest baronetcies in England. He is Mr. John Harry Leo Fagge; he will be sixty-two next September, and he succeeds his brother, Sir John Charles Fagge, who died at Dover on January 16.

The new baronet has never been to Dover, and his brother, the late

## President Liner

## SAILINGS

## Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles. The Sunline Belt via Honolulu. To Seattle and Victoria. The Short, Straight Route to America. Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays. Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Pierce...Tues, Mar. 11, 6 a.m. Pres. Jackson...Tues, Mar. 18  
Pres. Taft...Tues, Mar. 25 Pres. McKinley...Tues, Apr. 1  
Pres. Jefferson...Tues, Apr. 8 Pres. Grant...Tues, Apr. 15

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada. Liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

## Europe and New York Direct

## ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Fillmore...Sun, Mar. 9, 8 a.m. Pres. VanBuren...Sun, Apr. 6, 8 a.m.  
Pres. Wilson...Sun, Mar. 23, 8 a.m. Pres. Garfield...Sun, Apr. 20, 8 a.m.

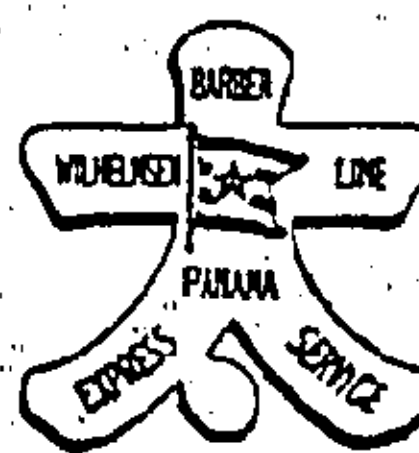
## To Manila

Pres. Jackson...Mar. 11, 6 p.m. Pres. McKinley...Mar. 25, 6 p.m.  
Pres. Taft...Mar. 18, 6 p.m. Pres. Jefferson...Mar. 29, 6 p.m.

## DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

## AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE

CANTON BRANCH—4, SHA KEE STREET.



## BARBER WILHELMSEN LINE.

THE PREMIER ALL WATER ROUTE TO NEW YORK and other U.S. Atlantic Ports via Panama.

All vessels call at SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES en route.

Passengers desiring to travel by this interesting route will find the accommodation provided well up to their expectations, and at a cost most reasonable.

## 42 Days To New York

For Passenger and Freight information please apply:—

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Queen's Buildings. Agents. Telephone C. 1080.

baronet, who had lived in quiet retirement in Liverpool-street, Dover, very rarely referred to him. John Fagge left his native country at the age of nineteen, and for some time was engaged in orange growing in Florida. He has since followed a number of different occupations in the United States, and has been something of a rolling stone. The baronetcy was created in 1660. At one time the family owned large estates in Sussex, but the last baronet, who was taken to live at Dover when a child, very rarely left the town. He was born at Sturry, near Canterbury, and was a bachelor.

## BIGGER &amp; BETTER THAN EVER

## CHRONICLE

and

## DIRECTORY

for

1930

## Now In Preparation.

## HONGKAY SMOKELESS EGGS COAL

FOR

## HOUSEHOLD USE.

## KEEP THE HOUSE CLEAN AND NEAT!

## NOTE CHEAP PRICES:—

In lots of not less than half-ton delivered to:—

Peak District (above Bowen Road) ... \$23.00  
Bowen Road and Lower Levels ... \$21.00  
Pokfulam Road ... \$23.00  
Kowloon ... \$19.00

Orders should be sent in writing, not by Telephone, at least 24 hours before the coal is required, and orders must be accompanied by cash, cheque, or remittance order payable to SZE WAI & CO.

Please apply for prices of other descriptions of coal for bunker, factory, and other purposes.

TELEPHONE No. C. 5009.

## SZE WAI &amp; CO.

42, BONHAM STREET WEST HONG KONG.  
(CANTON BRANCH—SZE WAI & CO., Lok Yu Suk Road, CANTON, Phone No. 13880.)

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

## AGAIN AVAILABLE

## THE CHEESE THAT

## EVERYONE LIKES

## WHITE CHEDDAR

\$1.00 PER LB.

## THE DAIRY FARM, ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.



## ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

## ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Mar. 23.

## AMOEY

Takada, B.I., Mar. 5.  
Tjandari, J.C.J.L., Mar. 6.  
Haiching, Douglas, Mar. 7.  
Anhui, B. & S., Mar. 10.  
Haiyang, Douglas, Mar. 11.  
Talyuan, B. & S., Mar. 12.  
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Mar. 17.  
Tjandari, J.C.J.L., Mar. 20.  
Talmu, B.I., Mar. 31.  
Kumsang, Jardine's, Apr. 2.

## ANTWERP

Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 12.  
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.  
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 1.

## AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Taipei, B. & S., Mar. 18.  
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.  
St. Albans, E. & A., Apr. 4.

## BALTI PORTS

Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## BALTIMORE

Clydebank, Bank, Mar. 10.

## BANGKOK

Hirundo, Thoresen, Mar. 9.  
Kwangchow, B. & S., Mar. 9.  
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Mar. 13.  
Hiram, Thoresen, Mar. 16.  
Kalgan, B. & S., Mar. 16.  
Hellas, Thoresen, Mar. 23.  
Hellas, Thoresen, Mar. 30.

## BELAWAN DELL

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Mar. 13.  
Pleasantville, Thoresen, Mar. 18.

## BOMBAY

Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.  
Alipore, P. & O., Mar. 19.  
Rawalpindi, P. & O., Mar. 29.

## BOSTON

Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.  
Clydebank, Bank, Mar. 10.  
British Prince, Furness, Mar. 13.  
Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.  
Maybashi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Mar. 23.  
Japanese Prince, Furness, Mar. 27.

## BREMEN

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

## BRINDISI

Esquilino, D'well's, Mar. 6.  
Col. di Lana, D'well's, Mar. 20.

## CALCUTTA

Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Suisang, Jardine's, Mar. 15.  
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 17.  
Yuenang, Jardine's, Mar. 27.  
Takada, B.I., Mar. 28.  
Talmu, B.I., Mar. 30.

## CEBU

Bellingham, S.S.S., Mar. 20.  
Nevada, S.S.S., Mar. 22.  
Golden Sun, S.S.S., Mar. 27.

## CHEFOO

Kueichow, B. & S., Mar. 7.

## COLOMBO

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar. 8.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.  
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.  
Porto, M.M., Mar. 11.  
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.  
Vogland, Melchers, Mar. 14.  
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 15.  
Kalyan, P. & O., Mar. 15.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Aeneas, B.F., Mar. 18.  
Alipore, P. & O., Mar. 19.  
Col. di Lana, D'well's, Mar. 20.  
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Mar. 23.  
Chenoneaux, M.M., Mar. 25.  
Rames, Jeben, Mar. 25.  
Col. di Lana, D'well's, Mar. 25.  
Rawalpindi, P. & O., Mar. 29.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

## DUTCH PORTS

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.  
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 15.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Vogland, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 19.  
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.  
Rames, Jeben, Mar. 25.  
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 1.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

## HAIKOW

Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## HAIKOW

Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## HAIKOW

Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## HAIKOW

Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## HAIKOW

Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## HAIKOW

Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## HAIKOW

Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## HAIKOW

Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## GENOA

Esquilino, D'well's, Mar. 6.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.  
Vogland, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Col. di Lana, D'well's, Mar. 20.  
Keemun, B.F., Mar. 20.  
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Mar. 23.  
Rames, Jeben, Mar. 25.

## GLASGOW

Laomedon, B.F., Mar. 5.  
Aeneas, B.F., Mar. 18.  
Keemun, B.F., Mar. 20.

## GOTHENBURG

Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## HAIKOW AND HOIKOW

Taming, B. & S., Mar. 4.  
Chengtu, B. & S., Mar. 13.  
Chusan, B. & S., Mar. 27.

## HAMBURG

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
City of Hereford, Bank, Mar. 8.  
Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.  
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 15.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Vogland, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Rames, Jeben, Mar. 25.  
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 1.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

## HAYE

Laomedon, B.F., Mar. 5.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Keemun, B.F., Mar. 20.

## HONOLULU

Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.  
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.

## ILOILO

Bellingham, S.S.S., Mar. 20.  
Nevada, S.S.S., Mar. 22.  
Golden Sun, S.S.S., Mar. 27.

## JAPAN PORTS

Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 5.  
Takada, B.I., Mar. 5.  
Protestant, B.F., Mar. 8.  
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 7.  
Nanking, Gilman's, Mar. 7.  
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.  
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.  
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Mar. 11.  
St. Albans, E. & A., Mar. 11.  
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.  
Africa, Manners, Mar. 12.  
Athos II, M.M., Mar. 12.  
Matsuyama Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 12.  
Calchad, B.F., Mar. 14.  
Carnavonshire, Jardine's, Mar. 14.  
Sauerland, Jeben, Mar. 14.  
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.  
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.  
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Mar. 18.  
Fiume, D'well's, Mar. 19.  
Nagasaki, P. & O., Mar. 19.  
Talmu, B.I., Mar. 21.  
Lahn, Melchers, Mar. 22.  
Mirapora, P. & O., Mar. 23.  
Formosa, Gilman's, Mar. 24.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 25.  
D'Artagnan, M.M., Mar. 26.  
Delhi, Gilman's, Mar. 27.  
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 28.  
Rajputana, P. & O., Mar. 28.  
Tathibius, B.F., Mar. 29.  
Kulmerland, Jeben, Mar. 30.  
Shirala, B.I., Mar. 31.  
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Apr. 1.  
Kumsang, Jardine's, Apr. 2.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.  
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.

## KALAMANG

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

## KALAMANG

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

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Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
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Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

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Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

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Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
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Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

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Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

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Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

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Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

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Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

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Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

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Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

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Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
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Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

## KALAMANG

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

## KALAMANG

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

## KALAMANG

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

## KALAMANG

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Trier, Melchers, Apr. 5.

## MARSEILLES

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar. 8.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.  
Porto, M.M., Mar. 11.  
Kalyan, P. & O., Mar. 15.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Aeneas, B.F., Mar. 18.  
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.  
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Mar. 23.  
Chenoneaux, M.M., Mar. 25.  
Rawalpindi, P. & O., Mar. 29.  
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 1.

## NAPLES

Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.  
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Mar. 23.

## NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.  
Clydebank, Bank, Mar. 10.  
British Prince, Furness, Mar. 13.  
Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.  
Maybashi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Mar. 23.  
Japanese Prince, Furness, Mar. 27.

## NORTH CHINA

Nanking, Gilman's, Mar. 7.  
Sarpodon, B.F., Mar. 8.  
Sauerland, Jeben, Mar. 14.  
Trier, Melchers, Mar. 14.  
Lahn, Melchers, Mar. 22.  
Formosa, Gilman's, Mar. 24.  
Kulmerland, Jeben, Mar. 30.

## OSLO

Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## PANAMA

Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 14.  
Maybashi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.  
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.

## PENANG

Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar. 8.  
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.  
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.  
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Mar. 13.  
Kalyan, P. & O., Mar. 15.  
Suisang, Jardine's, Mar. 15.  
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 17.  
Alipore, P. & O., Mar. 18.  
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Mar. 23.  
Yuenang, Jardine's, Mar. 27.  
Takada, B.I., Mar. 28.  
Rawalpindi, P. & O., Mar. 29.  
Talmu, B.I., Mar. 30.

## PORTLAND

California, S.S.S., Mar. 8.  
Suevian, Bank, Mar. 9.  
Bronxville, Thoresen, Mar. 20.  
Kentucky, S.S.S., Mar. 22.

## RANGOON

Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.

## SAIGON

City of Khios, Bank, Mar. 8.  
Ichang, B. & S., Mar. 7.  
Porto, M.M., Mar. 11.  
Chenoneaux, M.M., Mar. 25.

## SANDAKAN

Hinsang, Jardine's, Mar. 5.  
Mausang, Jardine's, Mar. 17.  
St. Albans, E. & A., Apr. 4.

## SAN FRANCISCO

Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.  
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.  
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Mar. 11.  
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.  
Bronxville, Thoresen, Mar. 20.  
Kentucky, S.S.S., Mar. 22.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 25.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.

## SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.  
Asia, Manners, Mar. 18.

## SEATTLE

Protestant, B.F., Mar. 8.  
Suevian, Bank, Mar. 9.  
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.  
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.  
Bronxville, Thoresen, Mar. 20.  
Tathibius, B.F., Mar. 29.  
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Apr. 1.  
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.

## SHANGHAI

Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 5.  
Fooshing, Jardine's, Mar. 5.  
Nanning, M. & S., Mar. 5.  
Tjandari, J.C.J.L., Mar. 6.  
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 7.  
Nanking, Gilman's, Mar. 7.  
Sarpodon, B.F., Mar. 7.  
Chusan, B. & S., Mar. 8.  
Yuenang, Jardine's, Mar. 8.  
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Mar. 9.  
Liangchow, B. & S., Mar. 9.  
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.  
Sinkiang, B. & S., Mar. 9.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.  
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.  
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Mar. 11.  
Szechuen, B. & S., Mar. 12.  
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.  
Athos II, M.M., Mar. 12.

## SHANGHAI—(Continued)

Hopsang, Jardine's, Mar. 12.  
Matsuyama Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 12.  
Talyuan, B. & S., Mar. 12.  
Africa, Manners, Mar. 13.  
Carnavonshire, Jardine's, Mar. 14.  
Calchad, B.F., Mar. 14.  
Sauerland, Jeben, Mar. 14.  
Trier, Melchers, Mar. 14.  
Hangsang, Jardine's, Mar. 16.  
Soochow, B. & S., Mar. 16.  
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.  
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.  
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Mar. 18.  
Fiume, D'well's, Mar. 18.  
Nagasaki, P. & O., Mar. 18.  
Tjandari, J.C.J.L., Mar. 20.  
Lahn, Melchers, Mar. 22.  
Mirapora, P. & O., Mar. 23.  
Formosa, Gilman's, Mar. 24.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 25.  
D'Artagnan, M.M., Mar. 26.  
Delhi, Gilman's, Mar. 27.  
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 28.  
Rajputana, P. & O., Mar. 28.  
Kulmerland, Jeben, Mar. 30.  
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Apr. 1.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.  
Malaya, Manners, Apr. 3.  
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.

## SINGAPORE

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 5.  
Laomedon, B.F., Mar. 5.  
Esquilino, D'well's, Mar. 6.  
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 7.  
Yuenang, Jardine's, Mar. 7.  
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar. 8.  
Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.  
City of Hereford, Bank, Mar. 9.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.  
Anhui, B. & S., Mar. 10.  
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.  
Yuenang, Jardine's, Mar. 10.  
Porthos, M.M., Mar. 11.  
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.  
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Mar. 13.  
Vogland, Melchers, Mar. 14.  
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 15.  
Kalyan, P. & O., Mar. 15.  
Suisang, Jardine's, Mar. 15.  
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 18.  
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 17.  
Alipore, P. & O., Mar. 18.  
Col. di Lana, D'well's, Mar. 20.  
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.  
Frankfurt, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Mar. 23.  
Chenoneaux, M.M., Mar. 25.  
Rames, Jeben, Mar. 25.  
Takada, B.I., Mar. 28.  
Rawalpindi, P. & O., Mar. 29.  
Talmu, B.I., Mar. 30.

## SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.  
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.

## SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS

Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.

## SWATOW

Fooshing, Jardine's, Mar. 5.  
Haiching, Douglas, Mar. 7.  
Kueichow, B. & S., Mar. 7.  
Hirundo, Thoresen, Mar. 9.  
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Mar. 9.  
Kwangchow, B. & S., Mar. 9.  
Sinkiang, B. & S., Mar. 9.  
Anhui, B. & S., Mar. 10.  
Haiyang, Douglas, Mar. 11.  
Szechuen, B. & S., Mar. 11.  
Chipshing, Jardine's, Mar. 12.  
Hopsang, Jardine's, Mar. 12.  
Hangsang, Jardine's, Mar. 16.  
Hiram, Thoresen, Mar. 18.  
Kalgan, B. & S., Mar. 18.  
Soochow, B. & S., Mar. 18.  
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Mar. 18.  
Chongshing, Jardine's, Mar. 21.  
Hellas, Thoresen, Mar. 23.  
Hellas, Thoresen, Mar. 30.

## TIENTSIN

Kueichow, B. & S., Mar. 7.  
Kueichow, Jardine's, Mar. 12.  
Chongshing, Jardine's, Mar. 21.

## TRIESTE AND VENICE

Esquilino, D'well's, Mar. 6.  
Col. di Lana, D'well's, Mar. 20.

## TSINGTAO

Fooshing, Jardine's, Mar. 5.  
Kwaisang



**CHINA NAVIGATION**

COMPANY, LIMITED.

|                                      |              |              |          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| AMOI & SHANGHAI                      | "NANNING"    | On 5th Mar.  | 5 p.m.   |
| SAIGON                               | "IOHANG"     | On 7th Mar.  | Daylight |
| SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN | "KUBICHOV"   | On 7th Mar.  | 11 a.m.  |
| NINGBO & SHANGHAI                    | "CHUSAN"     | On 8th Mar.  | 5 p.m.   |
| SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN          | "SINKIANG"   | On 8th Mar.  | Daylight |
| SHANGHAI & DALNY                     | "LIANGCHOW"  | On 9th Mar.  | 10 a.m.  |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK                     | "KIVANGHONG" | On 9th Mar.  | 11 a.m.  |
| SWATOW, AMOI, SWATOW & SPORE         | "ANHOI"      | On 10th Mar. | 5 p.m.   |
| SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN          | "SZECHUEN"   | On 11th Mar. | Daylight |
| AMOI & SHANGHAI                      | "TAIYUAN"    | On 12th Mar. | 5 p.m.   |
| HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG          | "OBERGUT"    | On 13th Mar. | 10 a.m.  |
| SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN          | "SOOCHOW"    | On 16th Mar. | Daylight |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK                     | "KALGAN"     | On 16th Mar. | 11 a.m.  |
| HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG          | "CHUSAN"     | On 17th Mar. | 10 a.m.  |

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|---------|----------------|--------------|
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| CHANGTE | 11th April     | 18th April   |
| TAIPING | 11th May       | 18th May     |
| CHANGTE | 11th June      | 18th June    |

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on or about

19th MARCH

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|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| M.S. "Africa"   | 12th March     | 12th April       |
| M.S. "Malaya"   | 3rd April      | 13th May         |
| M.S. "Danmark"  | 1st May        | 11th June        |
| M.S. "Panama"   | 1st June       | 10th July        |
| M.S. "Java"     | 1st July       | 10th Aug.        |
| M.S. "Asia"     | 1st August     | 10th Sept.       |

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| PORTHOS ... 11th Mar.                                                           | ATHOS II ... 12th Mar.             |
| CHENONCEAUX ... 18th Mar.                                                       | D'ARTAGNAN ... 20th Mar.           |
| ATHOS II ... 25th Mar.                                                          | ANGERS ... 28th Mar.               |
| D'ARTAGNAN ... 1st Apr.                                                         | SPRINT ... 22nd Apr.               |
| ANGERS ... 8th Apr.                                                             | G. METZINGER ... 6th May           |
| SPRINT ... 15th Apr.                                                            | ANDRE LEBON ... 20th May           |
| G. METZINGER ... 22nd Apr.                                                      | PORTHOS ... 3rd June               |
| ANDRE LEBON ... 29th Apr.                                                       | CHENONCEAUX ... 17th June          |

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**ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.**

| STATION        | MARCH 3, 1930. |           |             |          |      |           |       |        |       |         | MARCH 4, 1930. |           |             |          |      |           |       |        |       |         |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|----------|------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|---------|----------------|-----------|-------------|----------|------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|---------|
|                | Hour           | Barometer | Thermometer | Humidity | Wind | Direction | Force | Clouds | State | Remarks | Hour           | Barometer | Thermometer | Humidity | Wind | Direction | Force | Clouds | State | Remarks |
| Wladivostok    | 12             | 30.19     | 76.9        | 27       | N    | 0         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | 6              | 30.26     | 76.6        | 18       | N    | 4         | c     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Nemuro         | 11             | 30.24     | 78.0        | ...      | E    | 0         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | 5              | 29.98     | 76.1        | ...      | ENE  | 1         | ...   | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Hokodate       | ...            | 30.06     | 78.5        | ...      | E    | 0         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.92     | 76.0        | ...      | N    | 1         | ...   | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Tokio          | ...            | 29.92     | 78.0        | ...      | NNW  | 1         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.76     | 75.0        | ...      | N    | 0         | ...   | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Kochi          | ...            | 29.72     | 75.0        | ...      | W    | 0         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.92     | 76.0        | ...      | N    | 0         | ...   | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Nagasaki       | ...            | 29.73     | 75.3        | ...      | SW   | 4         | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     | ...            | 29.96     | 76.1        | ...      | N    | 1         | ...   | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Kagoshima      | ...            | 29.82     | 75.7        | ...      | W    | 2         | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     | ...            | 29.90     | 75.5        | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Oshima         | ...            | 29.92     | 76.0        | ...      | SSW  | 1         | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     | ...            | 29.93     | 76.0        | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Naha           | ...            | 29.96     | 76.1        | ...      | SSW  | 4         | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     | ...            | 29.94     | 76.5        | ...      | SSW  | 2         | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Ishigakijima   | ...            | 29.96     | 76.1        | ...      | SSW  | 4         | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     | ...            | 30.06     | 76.5        | ...      | SSW  | 1         | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Bonin Island   | ...            | 30.12     | 76.0        | ...      | S    | 0         | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     | ...            | 30.29     | 76.3        | ...      | N    | 6         | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Chefoo         | 15             | 30.18     | 76.6        | 38       | NNW  | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | 6              | 30.20     | 76.1        | 39       | NNW  | 1         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Shanghai       | 14             | 30.07     | 76.3        | 43       | NNW  | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 30.19     | 76.6        | 42       | N    | 6         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Gutzlaff       | ...            | 30.11     | 76.4        | 42       | NNW  | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | 7              | 29.94     | 76.0        | 50       | NE   | 1         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Sharp Peak     | ...            | 29.92     | 75.9        | 54       | NE   | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 30.01     | 76.3        | 54       | NE   | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Amoy           | ...            | 29.83     | 75.7        | 74       | SE   | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | 6              | 29.98     | 75.8        | 61       | E    | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Swatow         | ...            | 29.79     | 76.0        | 65       | SW   | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.98     | 76.1        | 61       | ESE  | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Taihekou       | 11             | 29.93     | 76.2        | 81       | SW   | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | 5              | 29.95     | 76.0        | 63       | N    | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Taihu          | ...            | 29.95     | 76.2        | 81       | WSW  | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.91     | 75.9        | 68       | NNE  | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Tainan         | ...            | 29.93     | 76.2        | 86       | SW   | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.93     | 75.9        | 64       | N    | 0         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Koshun         | ...            | 29.93     | 76.2        | 86       | SSE  | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.93     | 76.2        | 66       | NE   | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Pescadore      | ...            | 29.94     | 76.5        | 77       | W    | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.93     | 76.4        | 68       | E    | 1         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Hong Kong      | 14             | 29.84     | 75.9        | 74       | SE   | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | 6              | 29.86     | 75.7        | ...      | E    | 3         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Gap Rock       | ...            | 29.86     | 76.4        | ...      | ESE  | 3         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.87     | 75.7        | ...      | SE   | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Macao          | ...            | 29.82     | 75.5        | 77       | SE   | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.84     | 75.7        | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Hoihow         | ...            | 29.88     | 75.9        | 82       | S    | 1         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.89     | 75.9        | 79       | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Pratas Island  | ...            | 29.72     | 75.4        | 72       | ESE  | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | 7              | 29.80     | 75.6        | 70       | ESE  | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Phulien        | ...            | 29.79     | 75.6        | 81       | SSW  | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.77     | 75.1        | 72       | NW   | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Tourane        | ...            | 29.81     | 75.2        | 81       | ENE  | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.84     | 75.0        | 75       | ENE  | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Cape St. James | ...            | 29.86     | 75.4        | 82       | SE   | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | 6              | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Basco          | 14             | 29.84     | 75.8        | 85       | ENE  | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Aparri         | ...            | 29.80     | 75.9        | 93       | SE   | 1         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Tuguegarao     | ...            | 29.82     | 75.5        | 82       | W    | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Vigan          | ...            | 29.81     | 75.7        | 80       | SE   | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.85     | 75.8        | 70       | N    | 1         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Manila         | ...            | 29.84     | 75.7        | 85       | NE   | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.84     | 75.7        | 77       | NNE  | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Legaspi        | ...            | 29.81     | 75.7        | 82       | SE   | 6         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Calbayog       | ...            | 29.79     | 75.6        | 85       | NE   | 6         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | 29.79     | 75.6        | 77       | N    | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Tacloban       | ...            | 29.80     | 75.6        | 84       | NE   | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Loilo          | ...            | 29.80     | 75.6        | 84       | NE   | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Cebu           | ...            | 29.80     | 75.6        | 84       | NE   | 4         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Surigao        | ...            | 29.80     | 75.6        | 84       | E    | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Saipan         | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Guam           | 12.22          | 29.81     | 75.7        | ...      | NNE  | 4         | 0     | 4.22   | ...   | ...     | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Yap            | 11.00          | 29.80     | 75.6        | ...      | NE   | 6         | 0     | ...    | ...   | ...     | ...            | 29.84     | 75.8        | ...      | NE   | 2         | 0     | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Pelew          | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Ponape         | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     | ...            | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |
| Labuan         | 14             | 29.67     | 75.3        | 88       | NE   | 2         | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | 6              | 29.73     | 75.1        | 80       | ...  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...     |

March 4d. 10h. 47m.—An anticyclone is central over N. China. The northern depression has passed to the east of Tokio.  
The southern depression is moving E.S.E. toward Hainan.  
Long Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 3.65 inches, against an average of 3.35 inches.**FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON MARCH 5.**

| District.                                             | Forecast.                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.—Formosa Channel                                    | N.E. winds, fresh.                                           |
| 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks | E. winds, moderate; generally overcast with fog, rain later. |
| 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock                              |                                                              |
| 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan  |                                                              |

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

**HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**

Hong Kong Observatory, March 4.

|                | Previous Day | On Date    | On Date   |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
|                | at 4 p.m.    | at 10 a.m. | at 4 p.m. |
| Barometer      | 29.81        | 29.89      | 29.82     |
| Temperature    | 76           | 85         | 65        |
| Humidity       | 89           | 19         | 95        |
| Wind—Direction | SSE          | E          | E         |
| Force          | 2            | 3          | 3         |
| Weather        | 0            | OF         | ODF       |
| Rain           | 0.00         | 0.00       | 0.01      |

Highest open-air Temperature, 3:77

Lowest open-air Temperature, 4:65

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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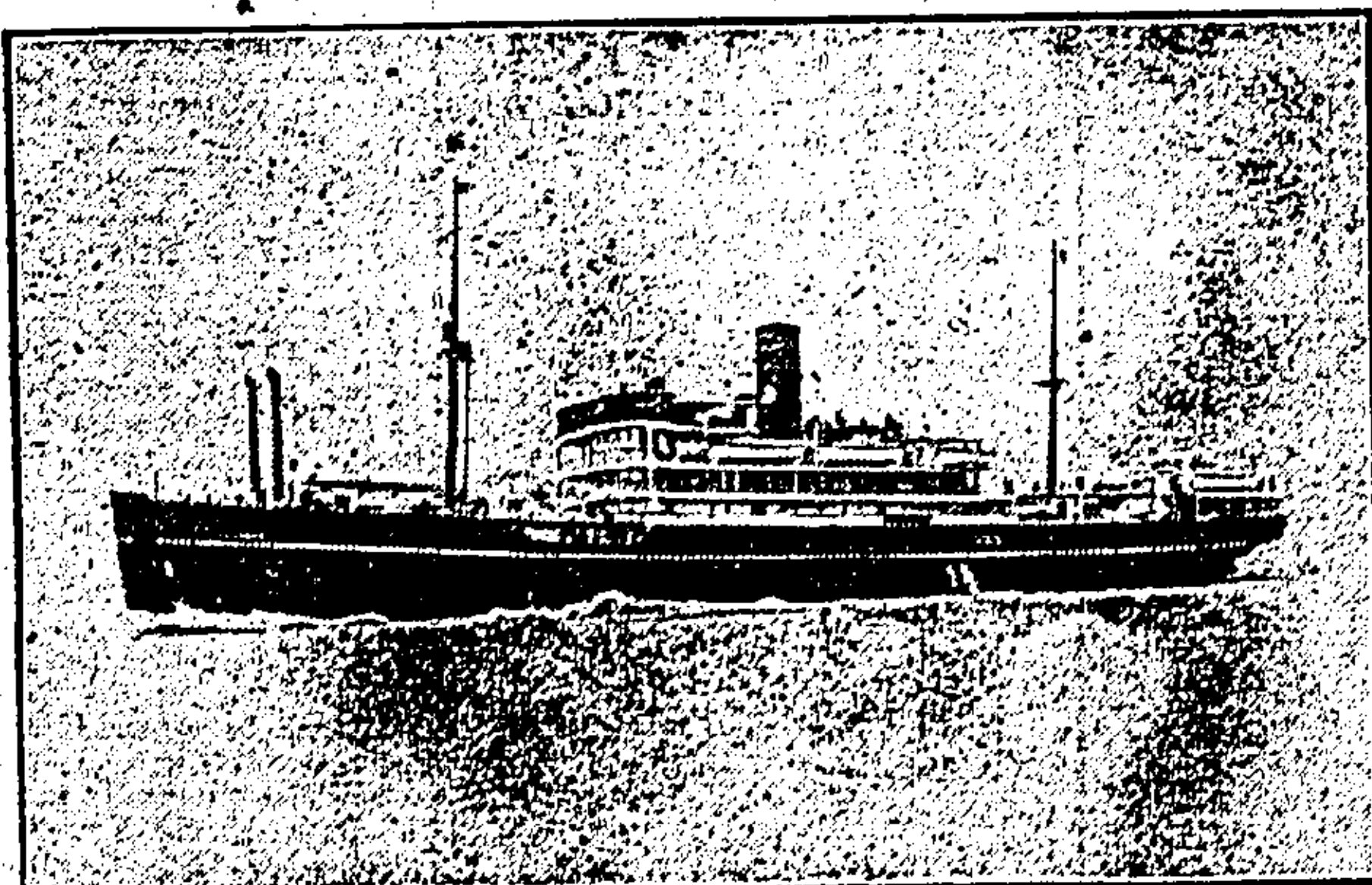
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| To                                    | STEAMSHIP                                           | DATE                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TSINGTAU via SWATOW<br>& SHANGHAI ... | "KWAISANG"<br>"FOOSHING"<br>"HOPKANG"<br>"HANGSANG" | Wed., 5th Mar., at Noon<br>Sun., 9th Mar., at 7 a.m.<br>Wed., 12th Mar., at 7 a.m.<br>Sun., 16th Mar., at 7 a.m. |
| OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI<br>& KOBE ...    | "HOSANG"<br>"KUMSANG"                               | Wed., 9th Mar., at 7 a.m.<br>Wed., 2nd Apr., at 7 a.m.                                                           |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG<br>& CALCUTTA ...   | "SUISANG"<br>"YUENSANG"                             | Satur., 15th Mar., at 3 p.m.<br>Thurs., 27th Mar., at 3 p.m.                                                     |
| SINGAPORE ...                         | "YUENSANG"                                          | Fri., 7th Mar., at 8 p.m.                                                                                        |
| SANDAKAN ...                          | "HINSANG"<br>"MAUSANG"                              | Wed., 5th Mar., at 3 p.m.<br>Mon., 17th Mar., at 3 p.m.                                                          |
| TIENTSIN via SWATOW<br>& FOCHOW ...   | "CHIPSHING"<br>"CHEONGSHING"                        | Wed., 12th Mar., at 7 a.m.<br>Fri., 21st Mar., at 7 a.m.                                                         |
| SHANGHAI ...                          | "YUSANG"                                            | Satur., 8th Mar., at 7 a.m.                                                                                      |







